OUR GREATEST OFFER!

500 Pieces Genuine Paisley Ginghams.

The Choicest Styles Ever Produced! All This Season's Production!!

At the Remarkable Low Price,

15 CENTS PER YARD!

We claim, at the price offered the quality of the goods and the choice styles considered, this bargain has never been equaled.

An Extraordinary Offer.

To every purchaser of 12 yards of the above Ginghams we will, without further charge, present a handsome cloth-bound book, containing from 300 to 600 pages. The book alone is worth $1. 24 yards two books, etc., etc.

To every purchaser of 12 yards of our best prints we will present to each and every one a handsome Solid Sterling Silver Thimble, which alone is worth 50 cents.

To every purchaser of 10 yards of our Calliope brand of bleached muslin for $1 we will sell them a handsome Oriental Lace Collar for 25 cents. The collar alone is worth 75 cents.

These goods are offered at the above great bargain until all are sold. No limit is placed on any article. This is made merely as an advertisement for present large and growing trade, and we certainly have reason to expect an enormous demand and a very great crowd. We also place on sale

100 Pieces Extra Choice New Style Lawns

and 50 pieces new cambrics. This, together with large additions to our stock enables us to present

The Most Attractive Line of Goods

Ever offered at this season of the year.

J. T. SHEWARD,

WHAT TO WEAR

Is a Question of

Grave Importance.

Where to buy it equally is worthy of consideration—quality of fabric, trimming, workmanship and style being essential to GOOD Clothing. All these are assured in the garments offered at THE GREAT WARDROBE for MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

SUMMER SUITS,
CHOICE STYLES, LATEST PATTERNS,
ONE PRICE, VERY LOW.

You take no Chances. Square-dealing is the Rule with

BLUETT, DALY & SULLIVAN,

THE BOSTON SQUARE-DEALERS.

(TRADE MARK.)

13 Nadeau Block.

☞ Money refunded if purchase is not satisfactory. jun21

"Y is the Fourth of July?"

If You Do Not See It Inquire at the

PEOPLE'S STORE

They Will Put You On and in Addition Give You a Few Pointers on Some of Their Great Bargains

FOR FOURTH OF JULY WEEK!

We have heard from a great many that the people from all parts of this and neighboring counties are coming here to spend the Fourth of July, and Los Angeles is going to put on such a handsome holiday attire that old "residenters" will fairly believe they are in a city three times its size.

THE GRAND MARSHAL

And the PEOPLE'S STORE are going to use their every exertion to make it an unprecedented success; and, ever mindful of the comfort and welfare of the Public, the People's Store has consented to

CONTINUE GIVING AWAY

This week their FOLDING ROCKING CHAIRS, with every $10 purchased, so that when you go to see the parade in the forenoon and the fire-works in the evening you needn't sprain your neck or break your back enduring the fatigue of waiting.

OPEN OUT YOUR ROCKER

And take a seat on the curb, and if you tire fold it up and stroll into the People's Store and see the Parade of Bargains.

Wonderful, Nevertheless True.

PEOPLE'S STORE.

41, 43, 45 Spring Street.

DO NOT BELIEVE

—THE—

COAL OR WOOD MEN

Who feel called upon to tell things about the EDWARDS OIL BURNER they not only don't know, but things they don't believe. They are with reason afraid of our success and the future of the fuel trade. Don't be misled or imposed upon, but call at the office and let us modestly prove to you by our success and record that the wonderful burner and fuel oil is what you should use in your households, evaporators, restaurants, etc., etc.

THE OIL BURNING AND SUPPLY CO., 111 West First Street

To the Public!

CONSEQUENCE OF THE MANY FIRES resulting from the indiscriminate use of fireworks and other combustibles, I, the Chief of Police, using my discretionary power under the laws and ordinances of the city of Los Angeles, do by this notice forbid the use of firecrackers, bombs and other combustibles to be ignited and set off on the public streets, on the FOURTH (4th) of JULY, 1885. This notice, however, will not apply to any display that may be made, "under the management of a committee," from the hills, on the evening of that day.

JOHN HORNER,
Chief of Police, Los Angeles City.

ALBERT BROWN,
Undertaker and Embalmer,
234 N. MAIN STREET,
Adjoining Baker Block, Los Angeles, Ca. apl7 tf

Stanton
Photographer,
jun30 1m Temple Block.

McBRATNEY & HOWRY,
Funeral Directors
AND EMBALMERS,
NO. 40 NORTH MAIN STREET. apl tf

LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES.

VOL. VIII. NO. 27. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1885. FIVE CENTS.

"WE LEAD."

Spring and Summer 1885,

Without a Peer in Southern California.

WE HAVE RECEIVED

—AND PLACED ON SALE—

Spring and Summer Goods.

The Latest Styles and the most Magnificent Fabrics. The Cream of the

EUROPEAN AND EASTERN MARKETS.

We have an immense assortment, uniform low prices, and invite the ladies to call, inspect our goods and get our prices. All goods marked in plain figures.

CITY OF PARIS,

The Largest and Finest Dry Goods Emporium

IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,

105 AND 107 N. SPRING STREET. my29 tf

MATHEWS, CASE & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BROWN & MATHEWS.) 21 & 23 N. SPRING STREET. (Cor. Franklin, Opp. Postoffice.)

HARDWARE !!

Agricultural Implements, Iron Age Cultivators, Hose.

LAWN MOWERS, ETC.,

SPECIAL BARGAINS. jun24

Use Moise's Patent

FRUIT STEAMER

For Preserving Your Fruits in Glass Jars.

No Breakage of Jars or Loss of Fruit.

Will Fit Any Wash-Boiler.

Price of Fruit Steamer to accommodate Six Cans or Jars of any Size......$3 00
Price of Fruit Steamer for Eight Jars or Cans......3 50

C. W. Gibson Company, Agents,

108, 110 and 112 North Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Importers of the

Lightning Fruit Jars, the Bell Jelly Glass and Glass Jelly Pails.

"Iceberg Chief" Refrigerators, Etc. jun26

AMERICAN FRUIT EVAPORATOR!

The most practical and reliable Fruit Evaporator made. It gives unobstructed hot air currents ABOVE and BELOW all fruit, thus insuring evenness of drying and no spoiled fruit. Beware of infringements. THE AMERICAN is pre-eminently the fruit-raisers' machine. Its sizes grade from domestic to manufacturing wants. It makes the highest quality of work with ordinary care in handling. There is no need of making anything else. Though we approve a slight use of sulphur, the AMERICAN is specially adapted for highest grade in unbleached work. It places fresh cut fruit first in highest and dryest heat; cures cut surfaces at once and keeps them dry, thereby setting and making permanent the color, and also thereby, as in broiling steaks, securing the highest quality in product. We place our experience in evaporating at the disposal of our customers. In some cases this gratuitous service is of more value than prices paid us for evaporators. Sold by

J. T. RICHARDSON,

Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Wagons and Farm Machinery,

235 and 237 North Los Angeles Street (Opposite Aliso Street), Los Angeles, Cal. jun4

A Choice Location for Homes!

HIGHLAND PARK.

This Beautiful Tract is Now Offered in

LOTS, BLOCKS OR ACRES,

ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

The San Gabriel Valley Railroad, soon to be in Operation, traverses the Tract, Bringing it within Fifteen Minutes' Ride of Los Angeles.

THE CLIMATE IS UNSURPASSED.

Pure Mountain Water Piped Over the Entire Tract.

☞ *Special inducements to purchasers who will immediately make valuable improvements.*

BENT & ROWAN,

3 1-2 Nadeau Block, Los Angeles. jun17

A. J. NEWTON. S. CHAPLIN. R. D. WADE

NEWTON, CHAPLIN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

Paints, Oils and Glass,

ACME MIXED PAINTS

Ready for Use,

Lubricating and Illuminating Oils, Etc.

207 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles. jun28

PUT YOUR VALUABLES

Where They Are Safe!

LOS ANGELES SAFE DEPOSIT AND Trust Company, 241 N. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. JAMES H. BLANCHARD, President, JAMES BOOTH, Superintendent. Real estate for sale in city and country. Office hours—From 8 a. m. till 5:30 p. m. jun28

House and Lot for $900.

NEW HARD-FINISHED COTTAGE OF 4 rooms, pantry, closets, porch, etc.; lot 50x150; near street cars; short distance from Main st.; terms, half cash, balance in installments if desired. J. S. CALKINS, Room 8, Schumacher Block, opposite Postoffice. jun28 1m

DR. PIERCE'S

Electro-Magnetic Belt.

The Grandest Remedy ever discovered for the relief of suffering humanity. This appliance is a perfect GALVANIC BODY-BATTERY and capable of generating an electric current with or WITHOUT ACIDS. Entirely different in construction from all others. It will positively cure all diseases and weaknesses of male or female that it is possible to cure with Electricity or Magnetism. Hundreds cured. Call or address MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 704 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal. ☞ If ruptured send for our new illustrated book on rupture. my16 tf

MECHANICS' MILL

THOMAS STOVELL, MANUFACTURER OF Sash, Doors, Blinds, and all kinds of Molding, Scroll-work, Turning, Stair-work and Carving, Alameda street. my12 tf

NOTICE.

THE LOS ANGELES CITY WATER CO. will strictly enforce the following rule: The hours for sprinkling are between 6 and 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 and 8 o'clock p. m. For a violation of the above regulation the water will be shut off and a fine of two dollars will be charged before water will be turned on again. my7 tf

PHIL. HIRSCHFELD & CO.

Paper Warehouse.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Books, Stationery & Notions,

Los Angeles, Cal. jun28

N. STANBURRY'S

Fort street Wood and Coal Yard.

Dealer in wood and coal, hay and grain. Delivered to any part of the city. Orders promptly attended to. Patronage solicited. 320 Fort st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. jul2 tf

HENG LEE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

Ladies' Underwear of all kinds made to order. Chinese and Japanese Lacquered Ware, Curiosities, Fancy Goods, Silk Handkerchiefs, also Teas, etc. No. 415 Main street, opposite the Plaza. All goods cheap. my24 tf

SPECIAL

Announcement!

Of Interest to Every

Man, Woman and Child

In this Part of the State.

I desire closing out my entire stock of merchandise during this month, and in order to do so know that I must offer extraordinary inducements. After deliberating whether to sell at auction or not, I am of the opinion that the goods can be sold over the counters in the regular way much more satisfactorily to the purchaser.

At this time, when so much advertising is done by parties who have no thought of living up to what they promise through their advertisements, I know what many will say, "Well, this is only another dodge to draw trade." To all I will say, come in and I will convince you that

I MEAN BUSINESS,

And will do just what I promise. Sale to commence at once and continue until further notice. Anything and everything will be sold at from

15 to 40 Per Cent. Less Than Regular Prices,

Bringing the goods in many cases less than the original cost. All sales will be strictly for cash.

H. B. FOX,

36 N. SPRING ST. july2

CONSUMPTION

And all diseases of the

HEAD, THROAT AND CHEST,

Including the

EYE, EAR AND HEART,

Specially treated by

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. C. P. S. O.

Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, Ontario; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; for three years Associate Physician of the Chicago and Cincinnati Throat and Lung Institutes; for fifteen years, and still, proprietor of the Detroit Throat and Lung Institute; also Licentiate Physician in and for the State of Michigan, and for several years Proprietor of the Ontario Pulmonary Institute and Health Resort at Toronto, Ontario. Over 60,000 cases treated by us during the past nineteen years.

To those who have what they are pleased to call "lingering colds," we would say unhesitatingly, and if possible with a voice that would waken all from that pleasing delusion, that without prompt and earnest efforts in a rational and proper manner, you will soon follow those who have found release from their sufferings in that "sleep which knows no waking."

You have been conscious, but almost afraid to confess the fact, and unwilling to admit it to yourselves, that the slight irritation of the throat, the annoyance of nasal catarrh, the symptoms of a bronchial inflammation of a few weeks or months ago, which you confidently believed would "wear off," has become firmly established, and is most certainly, and by degrees, more or less rapidly and with fatal precision and unyielding grasp, advancing to hopeless consumption. You may object to and shrink from the frank statement by your medical adviser; you may deny the truthful conviction which forces itself upon your observation and reason, but the plain fact, divested of flattering assurances that can only cheat you of even life itself, is that these throat diseases, the bronchial inflammations and other constitutional causes are telling against you with unerring certainty; and the assurances—so pleasant to the ear—that all will be well bye-and-bye, are the most delusive and cruel.

You do not want to stupefy the senses with opiates, nor take into the stomach drugs that will forever destroy its tone and impair its office. You do not want merely palliative treatment to comfort and lull you in fancied security to the very brink of the grave; for it is neither reasonable nor just to yourselves, or those who regard your cases with trembling solicitude and painful anxiety. The effects of continued inflammation and irritation have had their effect upon you; the great and rapid vicissitudes of spring, that, with the re-awakening of vegetable life, is peculiarly fatal to consumptives. These changes of season have also had their effect upon the invalid as well as upon the robust, and it is wise to just now stop and reflect upon the nature and progress of your disease, and the remedial measures you have employed, and seriously inquire if there is a way open to you by which you may escape the dread fate that is impending.

We say, without hesitation, that the greater number of pulmonary diseases can be cured.

Let those deny it who are bound in fetters of bigotry, which preclude investigation, or who lack the ability, or are too indolent to keep pace with medical science of the present time. Old worn-out volumes may tell you, and there are those who will echo the dogmas, that consumption cannot be cured, but it is as false as pernicious. I am prepared to place the afflicted of this terrible malady in direct communication with persons in this very city, and in various sections of the country, who have been cured of consumption and to prove to the satisfaction of the most incredulous after the truth, both in and out of the profession, that these parties had consumption in an advanced stage—some among them having the bronchial and others the tubercular type of the disease. These persons were not cured by opiates, by expectorants, by the torture of blisters, nor by seton, nor by bleeding, nor by any of the recognized ways of palliating disease. They were cured by local and constitutional measures combined. Topical medications and general treatment both performed good service. The stomach and digestive organs were restored to normal condition for nourishing the body, and from emaciated, cadaverous, thin blooded and fragile creatures, they soon possessed vital power to expel the disease. Medicated inhalations, atomization, and other means developed by medical science and research, have all been called in requisition, and, to-day, these persons are living and well, participating in the active affairs and business of life. We need not dilate upon theories while we are able to present living evidences of the efficacy of judicious medication in a class of cases so long popularly pronounced hopeless.

CONSULTATION FREE.—Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for consultation and examination, but if impossible to do so, can write for a copy of my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions. Address

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D.,

276 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours—From 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sundays excepted. jun28

The Mutual Life!

INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK

INCORPORATED IN 1843.

R. A. McCurdy, President.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1885......$103,876,178

This Company presents to those needing insurance a security unequalled by any similar institution. It has never disputed a claim which was shown to be just and right, and has carefully sought and practiced the most equitable system for the division of its surplus, and for discriminating between the varied interests of its many members.

Premium receipts to date	$376,327,644
Paid policy-holders	216,094,310
Paid policy-holders in 1884	15,923,061
Income in 1884	19,095,318
Accumulated surplus, New York standard, over	12,000,000

For Further particulars, apply to

G. A. DOBINSON, Agent,

OFFICE OF

DOBINSON & FAIRCHILD,

42 North Spring Street. jun21

PICKET & KELLY,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, EXAMINERS of Titles and Conveyancers, 302 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Picket having had fifteen years experience in the practice of real estate law and the investigation of titles to real estate, will hereafter give special attention to examining titles, preparing abstracts and conveyancing. Mr. Kelly will give his undivided attention to the real estate department. mr5 tf 1stp

For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME; HANDSOME house of eight rooms and bath; bay window and porches; finely finished and elegantly decorated; large stable and carriage house; lot 200 feet front by 150 feet deep, enclosed with nice picket fence and covered with bearing fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery and shade trees. Price $3500. J. S. CALKINS, Room 8, Schumacher Block, opposite postoffice. jun28 1m

The Times.

Office—Temple, Main and New High.

BINGEN on the Rhine is decorated to-day with bunting in honor of American independence, and salutes are to be fired from the river steamers. Hurrah for Bingen on the Rhine!

IT has just come to light that $1,355,000, coined at the New Orleans Mint when the Confederates had possession of the city, in 1861, is unaccounted for. Who got the money? Let us have another chapter of reminiscences from Jeff. Davis.

THE State Investment Insurance Company has brought suit against Coroner O'Donnell and James Bee, to recover $976 paid as insurance on Santa Clara property burned by Bee. O'Donnell is joined in the action as an accomplice before the fact. Now we shall arrive at the merits and demerits of the case.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the San Francisco firm of W. T. Coleman & Co. complains that the market for canned fruits has been forestalled by newspaper reports of large crops. Dealers have expected to obtain the goods at unusually low figures, and they are likely to be disappointed. The outlook for raisins is good.

ARTHUR is fishing for a bite in Canada, Blaine is swinging in his hammock up in Maine, Logan is filling the public eye wherever he goes, while poor Cleveland is sweating in Washington, vainly endeavoring to stand off the hungry office-hunters and ferret out the "offensive partisans." The role of the hypocrite must be an odious one.

AMERICA can now boast of possessing one of the wonders of the world in the Bartholdi statue. The magnitude of this great work of art is not easily appreciated. The following interesting figures give a hint of its vastness: The fore-finger is 96½ inches in length, and 56¼ inches in circumference at the second joint. The nail measures 17¾ inches by 10¼ inches. The head is 13¾ feet in height. The eye is 25¼ inches in width, and the nose is 44 inches in length. It outstrips all other colossi, and is a magnificent tribute to Liberty on this wide continent.

RETURNS from a consignment of cherries sent to Chicago by a San Lorenzo grower show that the fruit netted eight cents per pound. At the same time cherries were going in the San Francisco market at three cents per pound, and shortly after that a lot of the fruit was dumped in the bay as unsalable. This confirms the position taken by the TIMES, that the fruit producers of the State must give up the idea that they can dispose of their produce through San Francisco. Hereafter they must deal directly with the East to a great extent. A few carloads of fruit that would completely glut the San Francisco market would hardly be a drop in the bucket if sent to Chicago.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER ATKINS, when appealed to by a couple of delegates from Arizona to disarm the Indians of the San Carlos reservation, responded that there was no more reason for disarming the Indians than the cowboys. He is opposed, he says, to anybody, white, black, or red, riding around the country with a Winchester rifle and an army revolver ready to shoot on sight. These ideas sound pretty well, but we fear they are impractical. Commissioner Atkins is trying to exact the civilization of Boston from the wilds of Arizona. It can't be done. As long as the law is not supreme master of the situation, affording reasonable protection to all, men are bound to "heel" themselves. Self preservation is a law of nature that completely negatives Commissioner Atkins's ideal.

WHEN the Mexican journalists visited Kansas City, one of the enterprising papers of that wide-awake city, the Times, with hospitable intent, proceeded to fire off at the heads of the distinguished guests an able editorial in the alleged Spanish language. Whereupon the other fellows of the press had their own fun out of the linguistic achievement of the Times. The St. Joseph Herald went into ecstacies over it and diagnosed the throes by which it was published to an astonished constituency as follows:

"Señor Rose y Field and Don Hipolitto y Grasty, respectively paragrapher and managing editor of the Kansas City Times, have been in labor for some days, and the result is a Spanish editorial of welcome to the Mexican editors. It is understood that Señor y Grasty furnished the brains and Señor y Field the Spanish. The latter gentleman acquired his knowledge of the beautiful language during a thirty years' sojourn among the Piutes, and the former gentleman acquired his brains during a checkered career as a Sedalia journalist. These facts account for the pith and spice and *chic* and *verve* of the Spanish editorial."

[The Señor "Rose y Field" spoken of above figure is a woman on the Kansas City Times staff.]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Engine and Sixteen Cars Go Through a Bridge.

FORT SCOTT, Kans., July 3.—A railroad accident occurred on the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis Railroad, between Arcadia and Liberal, about twenty-five miles south of this city. The heavy rains of the last few days had caused the streams to swell to an unusual extent, and as freight train No. 8, in charge of Conductor Ed. Thomson, passed over a small stream, the bridge gave way, and the engine and sixteen cars were precipitated into the water. The conductor was in the cab at the time, and he, with the engineer, Robert Bass, and the fireman, Wm. Reynolds, went down with the engine, and all three were drowned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Carriage Run Down by a Train, Near Boston.

BOSTON, July 3.—The train leaving Boston at 6 o'clock to-night struck a carriage at Winthrop Junction, containing P. J. Olander, his son Frederick, his daughter Clara and a hired man named Millan. Mr. Olander and his son were instantly killed, Millan was terribly injured and died within half an hour, and Clara Olander received internal injuries that will prove fatal.

Flood in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 3.—The Journal's Leroy special says: The Neosha river at this point is on the rampage. All unharvested wheat has been swept away, much live stock drowned, and the loss of property will be very heavy.

A Shooter Dies.

SANTA ROSA, July 3.—Paul Miles, who shot John Philbrooke dead in an affray at Little Geysers a few days ago and was thereupon mortally shot by a brother of Philbrooke, died in the hospital here to-night. Philbrooke surrendered himself to the authorities.

WASHINGTON.

A Government Quarantine Established

TO WATCH ALL IN-COMING VESSELS.

Arizona Delegations Wait on the President and Indian Commissioner with a Request Concerning the San Carlos Indians.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following circular in regard to precautionary measures against the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States: In order to assist local authorities in the maintenance of quarantine against the introduction of infectious diseases, as provided in Section 4,792 Revised Statutes, unrepealed portion of the Act of April 29, 1878, and recent appropriation acts authorizing the President to maintain quarantine at points of danger, the President has determined to establish, by means of vessels of revenue marine, a national patrol on the coast of the United States, so far as it may be practicable under existing law, and consistent with the performance of other duties confided to that service. You are accordingly directed to cruise actively with the revenue steamer under your command upon all of the outer lines of your cruising grounds and to exercise especial vigilance in speaking all vessels arriving from foreign ports or from southern points in the United States, directing your inquiries first as to the port from which the vessel sailed and secondly as to the health of those on board at the time of departure and at the time of hailing, and should the information gained indicate a condition of contagion or infection in the vessel or crew or that the vessel has left a port at which contagious or infectious diseases were prevailing, her master will be directed to proceed for examination to the outer quarantine station provided for her port of destination. The following regulation will be observed relative to the inspection of vessels: If a vessel be found with sickness on board, or in a foul condition, she will be directed to proceed to the quarantine station hereinbefore indicated, and the revenue marine officer will immediately notify the proper quarantine officer. In such case no person will be permitted to board the vessel until the medical officers in charge of the quarantine shall have given the usual permit. Should the pilot or master of the vessel, when hailed, report a case of recent or present sickness on board, the revenue officer will not board, but will send her immediately to quarantine. Quarantine officers will be recognized as follows, viz: Medical officers or acting assistant surgeons of the Marine Hospital service, in charge of the Gulf, South Atlantic, Cape Charles or the Delaware Breakwater quarantines, or any officer of said service on duty at any point on the interior rivers, great lakes or Pacific coast, and all quarantine officers acting under proper State or local authority. Special regulations to aid local quarantine authorities will be promulgated hereafter should reason require.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER RESIGNS.

Malcolm Hay to-day tendered his resignation, as First Assistant Postmaster General. The President accepted it—to take effect July 6th—and ex-Representative Stephenson, of Illinois, will be appointed to succeed him.

GOVERNOR OF MONTANA.

The President to-day appointed Samuel T. Houser, of Helena, Montana, to be Governor of Montana.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—It is the purpose of the managers of the new Exposition, which is to be opened in New Orleans in November, to retain and enlarge the Mexican exhibit, and to secure exhibits from South American and Central American States and the West India Islands. Yesterday, Secretary Bayard stated that this project would have the friendly support of the State Department.

WANTS TO KNOW THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

Mr. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, has called for a report of the condition of National Banks at the close of business July 1st.

MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

Judge Lambertree, of Illinois, has been appointed Minister to Belgium.

WANT SAN CARLOS RESERVATION VACATED.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—C. Gordon Adams to-day called upon President Cleveland and presented a preamble and resolutions recently adopted at a meeting of residents of Cochise county, Arizona, to the effect that the attempt to keep the Apache Indians on the San Carlos reservations has proved a disastrous failure, and expressing the belief that it is the unanimous sentiment of all residents of the Territory, except those who furnish arms and supplies to the Indians, that they should be removed from the Territory to some region where it will be impossible for them to continue their outbreaks. Mr. Adams also presented an address to the President, reviewing in detail the history of the various outbreaks of the Apaches, and asking that steps be taken to remove them from San Carlos reservation and locate them in Oklahoma lands in Indian Territory. If it should be found impracticable to remove all the Indians from the reservation, then it is desired that definite measures be adopted to prevent all those who have engaged in outbreaks or are likely to do so from remaining on or returning to it.

PROVISIONS WILL SAVE TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following telegrams relative to the Ute Indians was received at the War Department this afternoon, from Schofield: "Col. Swain telegraphs that the Ute chiefs promise not to make any more reprisals for the killing of the Ute family at Dolores. He says: 'Full rations should be issued immediately to those Indians to prevent them from leaving their reservation to hunt. It is impossible to prevent trouble between them and the cowboys if they leave their reservation to hunt.'"

WANT THE INDIANS DISARMED.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Ex-Delegate Oury, of Arizona, and Mr. Hughes, of that Territory, called upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day to urge the disarming of the Indians on the San Carlos reservation in Arizona. They expressed the belief that this measure, if adopted, would prevent the conflict that is surely impending between the Indians now on the reservation and the white settlers. Commissioner Atkins met the request with a proposition that the cowboys also be disarmed, and then proceeded to expound his views upon the Indian question at some length. He said he failed to see any reason why cowboys should carry arms when Indians were disarmed, and added that it was entirely improper for any person, white, black or red, to be permitted to ride around the country with a Winchester rifle and army revolver, free to shoot any one on sight.

GENERAL GARCIA NOT KILLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The Chronicle's Tucson, Arizona, special reports that the killing of General Garcia in an engagement with Yaquis in Sonora, is denied in a letter to the Mexican Consul Valses stationed here. The letter states that General Garcia arrived at Guaymas a few days ago with prisoners taken in the engagement in which he was reported killed.

Incendiary Fire.

TRUCKEE, Cala., July 3.—Early this morning Rev. Ewing and others saw a pile of kindling arranged by a lumber pile. The fire was set in two places. It is thought that some one with a spite against Elles, the well-known lumberman, set the fires. Loss estimated at $10,000; insurance $4,200.

TRUCKEE, Cala., July 3.—The fire this morning, which was undoubtedly incendiary, destroyed eight dwellings.

Hon. T. B. Thomas Dead.

GILROY, Cal., July 3.—Hon. T. B. Thomas died at his residence near this city this morning of Bright's disease. Mr. Thomas came to this county from Missouri in 1853, and has resided here ever since. He was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket in 1869, and was a conspicuous member of that body. His funeral will take place Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the Masonic lodge of this city. He leaves a wife and six children.

Bingen on the Rhine.

BINGEN ON THE RHINE, July 3.—The town will be resplendent with bunting to-morrow in honor of the American Independence anniversary. A deputation from Coblentz will proceed, on Monday, to present to the Empress a superb bouquet of flowers. The Rhine steamers will fire salutes as a compliment to visitors.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

The Cars Go Through in Charge of Police—Many Arrests.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The West Division Street Railway began moving their cars on Madison street this morning, under the protection of a large force of police. A barricade had been erected at one point on the route, but the police charged the crowd, using their clubs freely, and two men were seriously injured. The police took the aggressive ones, and as it was known that they had orders to shoot, the crowd hesitated about becoming too demonstrative. Arrests were made on every hand, of persons jeering or in any way seeking to create a disturbance, and the malefactors were carted off to police stations. Over one hundred arrests were made. During the morning the cars made one round trip successively, and then started on a second trip. Madison street was densely thronged along its entire length, but the large force of police succeeded in maintaining comparative good order. At noon the cars were still running, carrying, however, only policemen, and no serious outbreak had occurred.

AN INDIGNANT MEETING.

At an open air meeting of upwards of three thousand strikers and sympathizers, which was still in progress at 11 o'clock to-night, it was announced that Patrick Conley, an aged engineer, who was severely clubbed by Captain Bonfield of the police force this morning, had died of his injuries. Though the meeting was an orderly one, great indignation was expressed, some speakers going so far as to say that lynching was a proper punishment for Mayor Harrison and members of the police force, who in acting under his orders, had offered such brutal treatment to inoffensive persons.

CROOKEDNESS.

Officers of the Shackamaxon Bank In Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—A bill in equity, which puts a new face on the Shackamaxon Bank affair, and promises more important developments than any which have yet come to light, was filed to-day in the Common Pleas Court. The suit is by the bank in behalf of Joseph C. Ferguson and William H. Devine, against Geo. W. Bumm, Wm. H. Bumm, Thomas L. Huggard, Samuel P. Milliken, Joseph Conkling and the executors of William Bumm, deceased. The bill charges that defendants combined to defraud the bank, and prays that the Court order an accounting of money owing to the bank by defendants. It says, among other things, that while acting as President of the bank, this William Bumm, without the knowledge of the Directors, obtained and took large sums of money from the bank, and at the time of his death was indebted to the bank in a very large sum, the exact amount of which complainants are unable to state, but they believe and aver it is nearly $400,000. This afternoon warrants were issued by a magistrate for the arrest of Geo. N. Bumm, ex-president of the select council, Wm. H. Bumm, his brother; Thomas L. Huggard, cashier; and Samuel P. Milliken, director, charged with conspiracy to defraud the bank of $300,000. Cashier Huggard is also accused of perjury, in making false returns to the State Auditor General. Late this afternoon detectives arrested Geo. W. and Wm. H. Bumm, and held them in custody until the arrest could be made of Milliken and Huggard.

A RESTRICTION DECISION.

A Chinese Sailor May Land but He Must Sail Away Again.

NEW YORK, July 3.—An important decision was rendered yesterday by United States Commissioner Allan, involving the interpretation of the Chinese restriction act. It decides that Chinese sailors landing during a voyage do not come under the class restricted. The decision says, in support of this, that the seamen do not ship for the purpose of becoming laborers at their port of destination. Seamen performing duty on the voyage to this country and again pursuing their vocation upon the outward passage cannot be said to come to the United States as laborers within the meaning of the law, but it is possible for the Chinese seaman after his arrival on land to change his status and remain in the United States as a laborer. In such an event the party would become amenable to the restriction act. The decision was rendered in the case of two Chinamen who came to this country in the ship San Joaquin and were arrested when they landed. On the strength of this decision the Chinamen were released.

THE COLORADO INDIAN SCARE.

General Augur Thinks It Has Been Largely Manufactured.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Adjutant General Drumm has received a report from General Augur, dated Fort Leavenworth, June 26, in regard to the reported outbreak of Ute Indians in Colorado. General Augur says Carlisle, from whom the most of the sensational telegrams about the Indians came, is an agent of an English cattle syndicate, not one of whom, he is informed, is an American citizen or intends to be. He is also informed that the syndicate does not own the land upon which its cattle range; that it is public land. General Augur enclosed extracts from the Rocky Mountain News, of Denver, which say that the stories of Ute troubles, though not entirely without foundation, are grossly exaggerated. Possibly there has been some trouble, the General thinks, but there is every reason to believe it has been brought on by cowboys, who have been spoiling for a fight for some time, and have probably resolved to shoot all Indians found away from their reservation. The report that whites and Indians had been killed lacks confirmation.

BOATING.

Barge Race at Vallejo—Victory for the Hartfords.

VALLEJO, Cal., July 3.—Many hundreds of dollars changed hands on the race between the fourteen-oared barges of the flagship Hartford and the receiving ship Independence, this afternoon. The Hartford boys beat the others fifteen seconds. The time was 20:20¼, course 3½ miles, straight away with wind and tide.

HANLAN AND LEE.

WATERTOWN, July 3.—Hanlan and Lee rowed three miles with a turn at Sylvan Lake, St. Lawrence county, to-day, for a purse of $1,000. Hanlan won easily in 15 minutes and 32 seconds. The race was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. Hanlan and Lee will row at Clayton to-morrow, for a purse of $800.

A Double Suicide.

GALESBURG, Ills., July 3.—A sensational double suicide occurred at Gilson yesterday, the victims being Melissa Stapleton, a well-known school teacher, and Edward Southland, her affianced lover. The two had been for a long time engaged, and the nuptials had been set several times, but, when the time came, Southland's circumstances were such that the event was postponed. Miss Stapleton's folks strenuously opposed Southland's suit. On Tuesday he refused to marry her. That evening she bought rat poison, but afterwards changed it for arsenic, and took a dose of the latter in the morning and died. When Southland heard of the tragedy he borrowed a rifle and went into the timber a mile away, and shot the whole top of his head off.

The Cigar-Makers Protest.

HAVANA, Cuba, July 3.—Four thousand cigar-makers met here in convention to-day, and adopted resolutions protesting against the cigar contract with Spain. Owing to the low prices agreed upon, contractors here are using a bad quality of leaf, and are stamping boxes with labels of accredited brands. A committee was appointed by the convention to wait upon the Governor-General and ask him to annul the contract as detrimental to the cigar interests at large. The Governor-General promised to look into the matter.

Who Got the Money?

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—The local papers publish a statement that over a million dollars, coined at the New Orleans Mint during the time that the city was in possession of Confederates, in 1861, is unaccounted for. The sum of $1,355,000 was coined, as is shown on the books of the Coiner at that time. What was done with this money does not appear from any available record.

East Indian Crop Prospects.

BOMBAY, July 3.—There has been but a scanty rainfall so far this season, and the prospect for crops in Madras and Bengal is bad. In the central provinces, however, satisfactory results are looked for.

DISASTER.

Austria and Hungary Visited by a Frightful Storm.

LIGHTNING PLAYS A GAME OF HAVOC.

Serious Floods in Kansas—Streets of Neosho Falls Full of Water, and People Lodged in Second Stories.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

VIENNA, July 3.—Reports of terrible devastation by storm and flood continue to be received from many parts of Austria and Hungary.

The town of Horodenka has been almost destroyed by a conflagration, caused by lightning. Many houses were set on fire simultaneously, and six hundred buildings were consumed. Many persons were burned to death, and over five hundred people are homeless.

The town of Zochvitz, in Bohemia, has been destroyed by flood.

At Visnitz, in Galicia, eight persons were killed by lightning, and thousands of trees were blasted and uprooted.

In Hungary the corn crop on thousands of acres was ruined.

At Czoka a church filled with worshipers was struck by lightning, and two of the congregation were killed and thirty-two injured.

NEOSHO FALLS, KANSAS, UNDER WATER—HEAVY LOSS.

NEOSHO FALLS, July 3.—The river has risen steadily for the past twenty-four hours, and is still rising. It now flows in a steady current through Main street. All of the east part of the city is under water. In the bottoms crops are all gone, and most of the stock is drowned. So far as known, no lives have been lost, although many families have been driven to the second story of their dwellings, and the floors of business houses on Main street are covered from one to five inches with water. There is about twenty inches in Main street in front of the postoffice. All dwellers in the northeast quarter of the city moved out during the night. The firing of guns and ringing of bells has been heard up the river, and fears are entertained for the safety of some families. All available boats were sent out to rescue them, but the rise was so sudden that nearly all of the boats escaped on the morning of the 2d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

General Wolseley Returns—Ireland Unhappy Again.

CAIRO, July 3.—Gen. Wolseley will start for England Tuesday next. On the completion of the railroad from Wadyhalfa to Alashiah, on the 15th inst., British troops will occupy the latter place.

A CHURCH GRIEVANCE.

DUBLIN, July 3.—The Catholic bishops of Ireland, in session in Maynooth College, have protested against the exclusion of Catholics from educational endowments unless they accept the government system of education, which has been condemned by the Church. The bishops call upon members of Parliament from Ireland to seek to have this grievance removed.

A DUKEDOM.

The Queen has offered a dukedom to Earl Spencer, lately Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The election in Woodstock to-day resulted in the return of Lord Randolph Churchill.

FRENCH DIPLOMACY.

LONDON, July 3.—The French government has withdrawn its demand for a fixed date upon which the English troops shall evacuate Egypt, and offers to leave the period to the discretion of the English government, if Lord Salisbury will admit the principle of evacuation. M. Waddington, French ambassador at London, has also made conciliatory overtures regarding the question of the control of the Suez Canal. This change of attitude on the part of the French government is attributed to the *entente cordiale* between Lord Salisbury and Prince Bismarck.

GENERAL GRANT.

Rising Hopes for a Prolongation of Life.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 3.—General Grant required little attention from the doctor last night. During the twelve hours from 9 o'clock last night until 9 o'clock this morning, the patient slept fully eight hours. He aroused shortly before 9 o'clock this morning, and announced his intention of being dressed at once. This was done, and before 10 o'clock the General was ready to go out upon the piazza, which he did. He walked the length of the cottage on the verandah and then sat in his chair enjoying the bright fresh air. The clouds had gone and the sunshine was warm and grateful. The General's movements are firmer this morning. His strength seems greater than at the beginning of the week, and there are to-day those in the family who have a firm belief that the General may live until autumn. Those near to the patient feel not a little encouraged.

VISITS THE HOTEL.

Between two and three o'clock this afternoon General Grant was wheeled in his chair to the hotel. His appearance was the signal for a general rising and salute from the guests on the veranda, which he returned briskly. After being wheeled around the hotel he was returned to the cottage. Dr. Sands left New York at 11:15 to-night for Mount McGregor.

McCullough Incurable.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Mail and Express publishes a special dispatch from Philadelphia, giving the result of an interview with W. F. Johnson, attorney for John McCullough's wife. In reply to a question as to whether there is any hope of Mr. McCullough's ultimate recovery, Mr. Johnson is quoted as saying that the physicians at Bloomingdale informed Mrs. McCullough that, while her husband might have periods of apparent improvement, his disease was progressive paralysis of the brain, and was absolutely incurable, ending in one or two years with either imbecility or death.

The Gallia Disabled.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The steamship East Anglia, which arrived to-day from the Mediterranean, reports that June 27th in latitude 42 deg., 54 min., longitude 50 deg., 32 min., they spoke and took letters from the steamship Gallia, hence for Liverpool, disabled, having broken her third section shaft on the 22nd. The Gallia was in tow of the steamship River Avon, bound for Seville. All were quite well and happy on board, and expected to have repairs completed by the 29th, and proceed without assistance. The weather was exceedingly fine.

Negro Lynched.

CHARLOTTE, Va., July 3.—John Bogan, a negro who criminally assaulted Mrs. Burner, a respectable widow, near Wadesboro, was discovered secreted in a cave at 1 o'clock yesterday by a party of seventy-five men, to whom he confessed his crime and gave a detailed account of the deed. His captors then took him to Wadesboro, and at 2 o'clock strung him up to a tree near the Court House. His body was riddled with bullets and a placard was placed on his breast, which read as follows: "This man confessed the deed. Our women must be protected."

Convicted.

COLUSA, Cal., July 3.—The trial of Patrick Brick for the murder of Andrew J. Jones in Jacinto, this county, on the 17th of May last, which had been occupying the court since Monday, was concluded this afternoon by the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Judge Bridgford fixed Wednesday, July 15th, as the time for passing the death sentence.

Taken to the Asylum.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Mrs. Lucille Yseult Dudley, the shooter of O'Donovan Rossa, was taken to Middletown asylum to-day. She bade farewell to the matron and keeper of Jefferson Market police prison in an off-hand, hearty way, and seemed quite willing to go to the asylum. She carried in her satchel over 500 letters which she had received from all over the country congratulating her on the verdict which declared her to be insane.

Cholera Report.

MADRID, July 3.—During the past 12 hours there were 86 new cases of cholera in Valencia, 105 new cases in Aranjuez, and five new cases and one death in Madrid. Throughout Spain, yesterday, there were 1254 new cases and 664 deaths.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A Gratifying Increase of Buildings—Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The building summary of the past six months shows a gain of over one and a quarter million dollars over the first six months of last year.

SHIPBUILDING.

According to the records of C. M. St. John, official measurer of vessels, there have been built in this district during the fiscal year just ended, forty-six vessels, with a carrying capacity of 13,909 tons. This list comprises eight steamers, twenty-five schooners, eleven propellers and two sloops.

A NEW MOVE IN THE SHARON CASE.

Announcement is made to-day that the next move in the Sharon case will be by plaintiff's counsel, who will apply to the Supreme Court for a rehearing of motions to dismiss the appeals taken by defendant from the order granting plaintiff alimony and counsel fees, and from the judgment granting Sarah Althea the divorce. This is the motion which was denied by the Supreme Court on Monday last.

BEE AND O'DONNELL SUED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Coroner O'Donnell and James Bee, the incendiary who was recently sentenced to twenty years in San Quentin for arson, has been sued by the State Investment Insurance Company. The complaint alleges that Bee, influenced by O'Donnell's speech at San Jose, set fire to the property of S. Goldstein and the Pacific Manufacturing Company in Santa Clara county, through which act the complainant was compelled to pay on the property thus destroyed $976 insurance, and now sues to recover this amount.

A PRO FORMA JUDGMENT.

Judgment of dismissal has been entered the case of Ferdinand Vassault, Edmond L. Gould, Henry Webb and George S. Wright vs. the San Buena Ventura Commercial Manufacturing and Mining Company. The company was organized to secure title to a portion of the lands in the old Mission San Buena Ventura, consisting of some eleven leagues of land. Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiffs several years ago by District Judge S. B. McKee, for $86,300. The Supreme Court, on appeal, ordered a new trial. Subsequently, the matter was settled, and the dismissal is therefore a *pro forma* judgment.

THE TURF.

Lucky Baldwin Wins at Chicago—Other Races.

CHICAGO, July 3.—There was an extra day's racing at Washington Park to-day. In the fourth race, for all ages, penalties and allowances, one mile and a quarter, the starters were: Constellation, George Angus, Vanguard, Pat Dennis, Lilo Pule, Grinner, Gano, Bancak, Exile, Valet, Father John, John Davis and Slocum. Bancak went away in the lead, with Father John second and others well up. Father John led at the stand, but soon after passing it Gano went to the front. He was never afterward headed, being first by a length and a half at the finish, with Valet second, three lengths in front of John Davis, third. Time, 2:08. Paris mutuals paid $11.30. The winner is a chestnut colt, three years old, by Grinstead, out of Jennie, and the property of Lucky Baldwin, of Santa Anita stables. He was backed heavily by the Californians.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 3.—Weather and attendance good. In the three-quarter mile for maiden three-year-olds and upwards, Matty Brooks won, May W. second, Mocking Bird third. Time, 1:18. In the mile, Jennings won, Hawthorne second, Violator third. Time, 1:46½. In the mile, Rocket won, Vibrator second, Miss Dolly third. Time, 1:45¾. In the mile-and-an-eighth, Ligan won, Arsenic second, Telford third. Time, 1:58. In the mile-and-a-quarter, for all ages, Woodflower won, Renador second, America third. Time, 2:10¾.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

Good Returns on Cherries—Plums and Apricots to the Front.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—J. L. Shiman, of San Lorenzo, has just received from the Porter Brothers Company, of Chicago, returns of a shipment of cherries sent by him to that market several weeks ago. This shipment embraced twenty-five crates, weighing 850 pounds. The gross proceeds were $97.11. The expenses of shipment and sale amounted to $31.65, leaving the net sum of $65.46 to the credit of the shipper. Mr. Shiman is very well satisfied with this result of a venture which, according to these returns, has netted him 8 cents per pound, at a time when this same fruit was selling here at 3 cents per pound. Yesterday Mr. Shiman and other San Lorenzo fruit growers shipped a car-load of Prince of Wales and Lady Washington plums and Moorpark apricots to Chicago.

THE CANNED GOODS OUTLOOK.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A representative of the firm of W. T. Coleman & Company, large dealers in canned goods, said to-day regarding canned fruits: "The newspapers have been teeming with reports of immense crops in California. The result has been stagnation of future business, because dealers here expect phenomenally low prices. Again, the carry-over this year has been large especially in high grades of fruit. Dealers in canned fruits complain that cheaply put up goods interfere with the sale of standard brands, but consumers are beginning to discriminate and better goods are slowly coming to the front. The outlook for California raisins is favorable.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Bold Rebel Marching Direct to the Capital.

PANAMA, July 3.—News comes from the Atlantic Coast that the ports of Barranquilla and Savinalla are again in the hands of the government forces, the revolutionists having gone, bag and baggage, up the river to some point in the interior which cannot be divined with accuracy. This movement, some assert, is to intercept General Quintero Calderon, who is on his way with 2,000 men to join the loyal forces in the neighborhood of Carthagena. Camargo's forces are sufficiently strong to destroy those of his adversary. Others aver that Camargo is on his way for Bogota itself, and that he will pass La Gloria, where Quintero's forces are supposed to be, without giving battle, in order that there shall be no loss of men before arriving at the capital. There is said to be no force of any amount in the neighborhood of Bogota, and the capital would fall an easy prey to the bold and energetic rebel.

THE STORM.

Lightning and Thunder—Several Places Visited.

SOUTH SAN JOSE, Cal., July 3.—An unprecedented heavy lightning and thunder storm and a light rain prevailed here for several hours last night.

WHEATVILLE, Cal., July 3.—A rainstorm passed over this section, accompanied by thunder and lightning, at 3 o'clock this morning. Water fell to the depth of .35 of an inch. Fruit is not injured.

Rossa in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—O'Donovan Rossa lately arrived from New York and tonight held a secret conference with the Fenian Brotherhood, the purpose of which is alleged to have been devising means to increase the dynamite fund, but nothing definite has transpired. To-morrow Rossa will attend a Fenian picnic at Linden Park. He is expected to make a speech.

Bismarck Well Again.

LONDON, July 3.—Prince Bismarck, being entirely restored to health, left Kissengen and passed through Berlin, on his way to Kroeschelndorf, where will take place, Monday next, the marriage of his son William.

The Cholera.

MADRID, July 3.—Yesterday's reports from the cholera districts are as follows: Aranjuez, 69 new cases and 62 deaths; Valencia city, 139 new cases and 109 deaths; Valencia province outside of the city, 494 new cases and 289 deaths.

The Canadian Pacific.

ST. PAUL, July 3.—Manager Van Horne, who is in this city, says that the Canadian Pacific will be completed through to the Pacific in seven weeks. The western terminus will be Vancouver.

To Begin at Mare Island.

VALLEJO, July 3.—The construction department of Mare Island will start up to work Monday to make needed repairs to the Hartford

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The Times.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1885.

July 4, 1885.

While we are celebrating Independence Day, it will help us to comprehend the full significance of this grand occasion in our national life if we turn back and closely study not only the primal causes which made this day necessary and possible, but the resultant benefits as well.

The "blessings of liberty" is splitting generality, the full and true meaning of which can best be understood by summing up the actual results of the great experiment of free government on the American continent at the close of the century or more of our experience as an independent nation.

From that pregnant time when our forefathers, possessed only of true hearts, strong hands, ready wit, and indomitable courage, bravely set about the toilsome task of building homes and planting the seeds of a nation upon the bleak coasts of New England, to the date of the Revolutionary War, was an insignificant epoch in our country's life when measured by the standards of achievement which the American people have since successfully set up; but it was a mighty epoch when we consider what has come out of it.

It is a wonderful chapter, that which records the progress of the land we live in since that glorious day when independence of the mother country was declared. From a weak and struggling people of less than three millions when the War of the Revolution was fought, we have increased to fifty-five millions. Within the intervening century the nation has grown from trembling childhood to full and lusty manhood, from poverty to affluence, from weakness to power.

How vast have been the nation's forward strides since then! Our one meager population, then thinly scattered on the bleak shores or throughout the pathless woods of New England and Virginia, or over the fertile savannas of the South, has steadily spread westward, ever westward, halting not until arrested by the waves of the shining Pacific. The poet who, within the last half century, heard, as coming from this distant and then desolate western shore, "the first low wash of waves, where soon shall roll a human sea," heard aright.

Then we had no manufactures and only a primitive and unskilled agriculture. Our commerce was meager, and the War for Independence left it prostrate and well-nigh ruined.

Then the country was without developed mineral wealth. Now its gold and silver product alone is $80,000,000 a year; its annual coal product is 80,000,000 tons, worth $400,000,000; of crude petroleum, unknown in the early days of the Republic, the yield is 400,000,000 gallons annually, worth $40,000,000.

Then and for fifty years afterwards railroads were unknown in the United States. Now the mileage of these annihilators of space amounts to the enormous length of nearly 100,000 miles, in the construction of which nearly four thousand millions of dollars have been expended.

In 1791 there were but 89 postoffices in all the country, with a total annual mileage of post-routes of only 846,408. Now our postoffices number 40,000, with a length of post-routes amounting to the enormous aggregate of 180,000,000 miles annually.

It has been ninety-nine years since Watt patented and made public his steam engine. Since then what wonders steam has accomplished in our country for civilization and progress! From where the pine lifts its lofty branches in the far northeast to where the palmetto droops on Southern soil, and the orange springs by Pacific's shore, the Fire-King's white breath moistens the atmosphere and marks the engine's course. On land and on sea, everywhere throughout our borders, has this once unknown motor been made subject to man's will and been brought into its service. From the early steamboat days, when the diminutive "stern-wheeler" toiled through the waters of our western rivers, to the day of floating palaces and magnificent ocean craft, what an enormous advance! The steam tonnage of the great lakes alone, which was nil half a century ago, has increased from 14,361 tons in 1841 to nearly 250,000 tons in 1865.

Agriculture, the foundation of our prosperity and wealth, has shown such advances as no other nation on the footstool ever exhibited in a like period of time. What colossal strides from the era of the wooden plow, the reaping-hook, the flail and the "tramping-out" process by which grain was thrashed, to the introduction of modern farm machinery!—the gang plow, and improved seed-sowers, harrows, cultivators, reapers, mowers and thrashing-machines. Not to speak here of the money value of farm machinery now annually turned out, it will serve our purpose to mention, as an illustration, the value of the improvements alone in the single item of plows, which amount to more than eleven millions of dollars yearly! Our exports of leading articles of domestic produce amount to nearly $100,000,000 every twelvemonth, illustrating faintly the vast productive capacity of our soil and the remunerative labor of its intelligent cultivators.

A century ago the United States exported not a pound of cotton to Great Britain, because she grew none. Now our domestic cotton manufactures consume the stupendous amount of 800,000,000 pounds of that staple annually, and employ a capital amounting to $150,000,000.

In the beginning of the century woolgrowing was in its infancy. Our sheep were few and of inferior breeds. Since Livingston made the earliest importation of the noble Spanish Merino, in 1803, our progress in this great industry has been beyond that of any country on the globe in an equal period of time. From the few fine sheep-farms of New York and Vermont this noble race has spread across the continent, ameliorating in its progress the plebeian stocks, and doubling their value. There was a time when the entire American colony struggling on New England's rugged soil possessed but sixteen sheep. In 1885 our flocks must number 55,000,000 or 60,000,000, producing 250,000,000 pounds of wool annually.

Our woolen manufactures are correspondingly large. Within seventy-five years they have increased in value from $95,608,788 to $250,000,000. The natural increase alone, within the century, of the ovine and bovine races, and of the horse, man's best friend among the animals, has brought to the country more wealth than it possessed altogether in the beginning; the total value of our live stock reaching now the enormous figure of one billion six hundred millions of dollars.

Our iron manufactures, which in 1810 amounted to 54,000 tons, now reach 7,000,000 tons annually.

Our commerce, once so weak and tottering, has expanded until the sails of our merchant marine whiten every sea.

No wonder that a land like America should have attracted, year after year, thousands of home-seekers from Europe—from every land under the sun, indeed. Immigration to the United States, which sixty-five years ago numbered but 8000 souls, has now reached the high figures of 750,000 annually.

The record of discoveries, inventions and improvements which we have made has amazed the civilized world. The telegraph, the telephone, the signal service, the electric light—these are some of the great achievements of the century.

The improvements in printing machinery, more marvelous, perhaps, than in any other branch of invention, have made possible the rapid multiplication of newspapers, books and pictures, so that the whole people are supplied, at small cost, with mental food in lavish abundance and of good quality, as a rule. There need be no mental hunger in any part of our broad domain.

In no land under the sun is popular education so liberally or generally provided for. Science is fostered and the arts patronized.

Religious progress has kept pace with the growth of the country. The church is beside the schoolhouse everywhere. The membership of the churches mounts into the millions.

Just laws, general education, popular enlightenment, pure literature, virtue among the masses, and the recognition of God in the affairs of men—these are happily the rule, and not the exception in the United States of America.

With the progress we have already made, what grand heights may not our destiny reach within the next century of our life as a people and a nation!

In one hundred years the United States has accomplished as much in material progress as either Great Britain, France or Germany have accomplished in ten centuries.

To contemplate what another century may bring forth is an inspiring thought. We shall see our fifty-five millions swell into three hundred millions or more. The mind of man cannot conceive the greatness that may be attained by our country, if her career be not checked by the folly or the wickedness of her own people.

Such a result may God avert! LONG LIVE THE REPUBLIC!

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

San Diego.

Sun.]

Bishop Fowler lectured for the benefit of the M. E. Church, July 2nd.

The stockholders of the Olivenhain colony have agreed on terms of settlement with the Kimball Bros.

Union.]

A twenty-two-room addition is being built to the Commercial hotel.

A. Barnett is raising some fine bananas (dwarf Cavendish.)

James Stratton has granted to J. Alfred James and Dr. J. E. Fulton, proprietors of the Stonewall mine, the right to cut pine timber on Stratton's Guyamaca ranch and lands adjacent thereto to January, 1890, and has leased to them four acres of land, embracing the present saw mill site, together with the free use of water for said mill and the teams used in connection therewith. The consideration is $1000.

In the Olivenhain matter, the colony will receive a certain number of blocks, embracing a little more than four hundred acres, for which they are to pay at the rate of $15 per acre exclusive of the streets. Final settlement may be deferred till to-morrow to await the completion of a map of the lands. The colonists propose, if settlement is made, to constitute the colony on a somewhat different plan. They propose to move all the houses upon a smaller area and make a town instead of a scattered settlement of it. In this way they will secure a better water supply for domestic purposes. They are full of pluck and energy and will make a success of their undertaking under the new regime.

Riverside.

Press and Horticulturist.]

All the Sunday-schools had a picnic, Tuesday, near the head of Spring Brook.

A Chinese leper is reported in town.

The City Council of Los Angeles has authorized the State Commissioner to commence war on the insect pests in the city park, near the Pico House.

Santa Barbara.

Press.]

The house of Mrs. Dr. Wolfred Nelson was ransacked by burglars, Monday.

Simpleton Editors.

Topeka Mail.]

If there is any person on the face of this broad earth who is thoroughly detestable to us, it is the newspaper editor who is always whining about poverty in the paper. He is as much a nuisance as the stupid country member of our profession who makes stale jokes on the same subject, and who seeks to deadhead his way to church festivals and who expects to pay for everything by rhapsodies in his local columns. It is this contemptible spirit manifested by the small fry editor which has in many cases brought scorn upon the country press. The editor who thinks it is funny to say he hasn't enough to eat at home, and no clothes to wear, etc., is a fool, and ought to be kicked out of a profession which he disgraces. When a man can't make as much money publishing a newspaper as is made in the other professions, he had better get out of the business. We propose to pay for what we get, and we also propose that others pay us for what they get of us.

Chief Justice Waite and Associate Justices Bradley, Miller and Field will all reach the age of seventy years, at which time the law allows them to retire with full salary, during President Cleveland's term. Mr. Justice Mills is the oldest judge on the Supreme Bench, and Mr. Justice Bradley is the wealthiest.

PINE-TOP.

A Thrilling Encounter With the Famous Whisky of Arkansaw.

From the New York Sun.)

I asked a native if we could get any whisky in those parts.

"Wall, I reckon if we can't git none 'round h'yar," said he; "that th' hain't no dog-gone use o' yer totin' yer jug anywher else."

"Is it good?" said we.

"Good?" said the native. "Good! Its pine-top whisky, it is! Good! Why, dog-gone it, it'll fire you up like burnin' the hair off a dog. Two drinks o' pine-top is better'n a gallon o' yer so-'count greasy rye or Burbin. Is pine-top whisky good? Wall, it's got more tooth nor a cross-cut saw."

The native, by the way, kept a saloon at Silver City. We told him we liked his diagnosis of pine-top whisky, and would take a gallon. We did so, and we drank it by degrees. It left a dark brown taste in our mouths that you could see when we breathed. When we got back to Hot Springs, I can't answer for the feelings of the others, but I was seized with a wild desire to either get up a dog-fight or set fire to a load of hay that stood in the street. I wasn't drunk, but the pine-top was working. When the train that was to take us to Malvern Junction was ready, the steam escaping from the locomotive suggested to me that life would henceforth be a burden unless I had a hundred or so of skyrockets to fire off there and then. Some one said I could get them at Malvern, and I boarded the train with my friends, and got off three times to lick the conductor because he wouldn't start the train until his time was up. My desire for skyrockets had awakened a similar desire for skyrockets in the others, and we asked one another how we had ever managed to get along thus far without them. The train had hardly stopped at Malvern before we were out of it. A boy, innocent and unsuspecting, stood with his mouth open, gazing at the train. Something said to me that this boy knew where there were skyrockets galore. I grabbed him by the arm and whirled him around and yelled:

"Get me the skyrockets, or I'll slice you up!"

The boy was scared half to death. The rest of the party got hold of him and yelled for skyrockets. Pretty soon he broke away and tore up the street like mad. We tore after him. He ran into a store and we followed him. Whether he led us there on purpose or merely ran in to escape us, I don't know, but I do know that the storekeeper kept a little of everything, and had fifty skyrockets. We bought them all, and proceeded at once to set them off. There is one street in Malvern, and it is built right up a hill. We set our skyrockets going plumb up that hill as fast as we could touch 'em off. When we commenced there were horses and wagons tied in front of every store in the street.

P-s-s-h-h-h! Whiz! Bang! would go a rocket, and snap would go a halter-strap or two, and in less than three minutes there was nothing to be seen in-that town but runaway horses and mules. It was equal to a stampede of cattle on the plains. The more they ran the more we bombarded, until there was a stretch of fire going up that hill without a break in it from one end to the other. People were shouting and howling from windows. Storekeepers came out and put up their shutters, and, if ever there was a red-hot town it was Malvern about that time. The train we were to take was about due at the junction then, and the agent of the company, who knew me well, managed to get within speaking distance of me and made me understand that they were organizing a committee of citizens to take us in and ride us out of town in a way that we didn't care to go, and we gathered up our remaining rockets and made for the depot. The train didn't come a minute too soon, for it had barely pulled out when the committee came sweeping down to the depot. Then we fired rockets at them from windows and platforms, and left the town in a blaze of glory.

After the rockets were gone I thought if there was one thing that would make me happy it would be to kill centipedes, and as there were none on the train I fully intended to get off at the next station and go back South somewhere and kill centipedes. I afterwards changed my mind, and said I would return to St. Louis first, get my two dogs, and then go to Texas and spend a week or two at centipede hunting. When I got to St. Louis the pine-top was working off, for I hain't had a drop for two days. Still the centipede idea was strong within me. I went to my room at the Lindell House and went to bed. As I lay there with the gas turned very low, I saw one side of a sloping roof obtrude itself through the window of my room. On the roof lay a centipede nearly two feet long—about four times the usual size. It was working its hundreds of hideous legs along, when suddenly it rolled from the roof and fell with a sound like a big sponge full of water on the floor in my room. Instantly my two dogs, a black-and-tan and a Skye terrier, buckled into the centipede. The centipede struck the black-and-tan one blow, and he keeled over like a tenpin on the floor, and began to swell until he looked like a toad-fish with a dog's head. Then the centipede and Skye had it hot and heavy around that room, but the centipede was too much for the dog, and in a minute or so he was swelling up, and he swelled up so much that he floated up to the ceiling, and went bobbing along against it like you've seen beetles on a summer night. After the dog had been settled the centipede rose up on one end of himself, and stood straight for me. I didn't wait for him, but got straight out of that bed like a flash, and cut out of the room just as quick.

It is probably needless to say that there was no centipede there at all. It was all pine-top whisky. I forgot how many doses of bromide and stuff they fixed me up with, but it took a good many. You can use your own judgment, but if ever you go down to Arkansas, I'd go light on pine-top whisky if I were you.

The Wonderful Eye-Opener.

Dr. Robinson's Alaska Diamond Spectacles, for the relief and speedy cure of weak or impaired eyesight—they obviate all difficulties and keep the optic nerves in a healthy, normal and even condition. Make no mistake; the Alaska Diamond Spectacles can only be obtained at No. 30 South Spring street, where they are adjusted by Dr. Robinson's system. CAUTION—We do not supply or employ peddlers. H. Y. HOLLINGSWORTH, Manager, No. 30 South Spring street.

Fire Insurance.

The undersigned is prepared to insure at once, policies on all desirable risks at current rates in the most substantial California, Eastern and Foreign companies, including the Home, of Hartford, Liverpool and London, and Globe, Union, of San Francisco, North British and Mercantile, of Edinburgh, German American, of New York, and London and Lancashire.

WM. J. BRODRICK,
No. 6 Commercial Street.
Telephone No. 34.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SKILFUL, RELIABLE AND THOROUGHLY scientific figure at the Great American Dye House, No. 6 Aliso st.

RUNNING SIXTEEN HOURS A DAY to accommodate the great rush and increasing business at No. 6 Aliso st.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES CLEANED or dyed and repaired at short notice at MARTEEN'S, No. 9 Aliso street.

AWAY AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION, as far as the zenith is above the nadir, is the Great American Dye House of NOMATIO MARTEEN No. 9 Aliso st.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

POMEROY & MILLS,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS. LOANS NEGOTIATED. Notaries Public. Office cor. of Spring and Court streets (opposite Court House) may17-tf

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

John C. Kirkpatrick, M. D.
SURGEON AND HOMŒOPATHIST—Hours 9 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.; residence, cor. Ingraham, 7 to 9 p. m.; telephone 221. jun14 tf

DRS. COOK & BIRD,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Office—Room 14, Bahnes Block. may31 tf

M. P. Chamberlin, M. D.,
OF LOS ANGELES, CAL. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, cor. Park and Boyle aves., Boyle Heights. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m. Obstetrics and diseases of women a specialty. jun6 1f

J. M. Bergium, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office: No. 3 Schumacher Block; residence, 330 East First st. may7 1f

W. N. Davis, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIST AND SURGEON. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Office and residence over People's Store, 48 N. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal. apr29 1f

J. Mills Seal, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIST PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, No. 29 N. Spring street, over People's Store. Hours, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. East Los Angeles Office and residence, No. 39 Daly street. Hours, 5 to 10 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Telephone at both offices, No. 125. Special attention given to diseases of the throat and lungs. may21-tf

DR. O. E. BEACH. DR. M. FERNANDES.
DRS. BEACH & FERNANDEZ,
HOMŒOPATHISTS. Office, 48½ North Spring street, over People's Store, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone 226. may2-W mar2tf

Dr. J. S. Owens,
HOMŒOPATHIST AND SURGEON. MAKES a specialty of diseases of women. Also all forms of chronic diseases. Office hours: 10 a. m. to 12 m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Office in Pomeroy Block, 48½ North Spring st. Calls answered at office at all hours. mar4-tu-th-tf

E. A. Clarke, M. D.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, No. 24 SOUTH Spring street, Los Angeles. Office Hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. aug5 tm

Dorothea Lummis, M. D., Homœopathist.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 307 FORT ST. Office hours, 11 to 12 and 2 to 4. may30tf

F. DeW. Crank, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIST. ROOMS 18 AND 19 Baker Block. Office hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Special attention given to diseases of infants and children. aug2

A. S. SHORE M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIST. — Office, Main Street, Masonic Block; residence, 127 Spring St., Los Angeles. Office hours, 11 to 12 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m. 126-tf

SPECIAL STS.

Mrs. E. Eggleston,
TEST AND TRANCE MEDIUM. FOSTER Block, Room 23. 8-sat. Main st. jun27 1m

The Opium Habit.
SPECIAL TREATMENT. A CURE WARranted in every case undertaken. No suffering; no interruption of business or occupation. Patients under treatment may carry their accustomed drug with them. All correspondence confidential. Dr. H. F. Peebles, Los Angeles Postoffice. jun16 tf

Dr. Chong Wah Shin,
MAKES A SPECIALTY OF CURING DISeases of the Blood, Throat, Kidneys, Stomach, Bladder, and Consumption. Office No. 634, cor. Arcadia and Los Angeles sts. jun21 1m

Boston and Chicago
MAGNETIC AND ELECTRIC SANITARIUM for the treatment of all diseases, both physical and mental; remedies simple; cures natural; consultations free. Dr. F. H. KIMBALL, Scientific Magnetic Healer; Mrs. L. HOPKINS, Medical Examiner and Mesmerphysical Practitioner. Rooms 1 and 2 Rooms 1 and 2 Diamond Block, 20 South Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal. jun19 tf

Dr. Sgut Chow.
DR. WONG HAVING GONE TO CHINA, Dr. Sgut Chow, graduate from the same universities at Hong Kong and Canton, will administer to the wants of Dr. Wong, having been located and found able by Nos. 125 Upper Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. jun22tf DR. WONG.

Doctor Wong Him,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—The greatest Chinese Doctor. Has a specialty of and cures Consumption, Kidney, Liver, Throat, Lungs, Liver, St mach, Blood, etc. Office No. 39 Upper Main st.; Los Angeles, P. O. Box 502. jun19

Dr. Chong Wah Sing.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—No. 4 Arcadia street, Los Angeles. jun7 tf

Mrs. Lonzberg,
TEST AND BUSINESS MEDIUM. HOURS, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. 36 Olive st., between Hill and Olive sts., near Fourth st.

Mrs. M. J. Russell,
ELECTRO-THERMAL AND SOLARIUM Baths. 326 South Spring street. apr 1f

MRS. C. E. SOUROY M. D.
TREATS FEMALE DISEASES SPECIALly; has spent hundreds of chronic diseases. Office hours, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Calls promptly attended to at all hours. 114 First west. d jy12 tf w may17 tf

TEACHERS.

THE LOS ANGELES
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 434 South Main street, near Fifth, will remain open during the summer. Pupils taught privately and in classes in all departments of musical culture. Instruments furnished for practice.

A BRANCH of this conservatory opens July 1st at Long Beach, for the accommodation of teachers and pupils during the season. For terms address

MRS. E. J. VALENTINE. apr9

Piano Instructions.
PIANO—Thorough instruction, with practice, at 324 North Fort st. jun16 1m

Mrs. H. Catching,
INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN VOCAL, PIANO and Guitar Music. Special attention given to voice culture. Sixteen years experience in teaching. Apply to Mrs. H. CATCHING, 139 Temple st. jun20 1m

ELOCUTION.
ENTERTAINMENTS; CLASSES; PRIVATE by pupils. Instruction given in all departments of the art. Address MISS LYDIA BELL, 108 Hill street. may26

Virginia Beroman,
TEACHER OF PIANO AND HARMONY. Refers to Henry T. Lee, Dan'l McFarland, C. J. Hills, Bonbrenn, 347 Fort st. may9 tf

ARCHITECTS.

Architect—C. M. Brown,
SCHUMACHER BLOCK, Corner Fort and Second sts. Residence 726 Fort st. jan1 tf

R. B. Young,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT. Office: Rooms 5 and 6, Nadeau Block. jan31

Boring & Haas,
ARCHITECTS. ROOMS 2 AND 10 SCHUmacher Block, Los Angeles. ap26-tf

J. Hall,
ARCHITECT, AND SANITARY ENGINEER. 7½ North Main street, rooms 4 and 5. jy6-tf

KYSOR & MORGAN,
ARCHITECTS. ROOM 1, 2 AND 3 No. 36, South Spring st. Los Angeles, Cal. jy21-tf

E. REEVE,
ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR, ROOM 10 Phillips' Block, Main street, cor. of West Washington Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Twenty-two years' experience. jal0 tf

JEWELERS.

J. W. Fuller,
HEADQUARTERS FOR WATCH, CLOCK and jewelry repairing, 319 North Main st., opposite Pico House.

James Montgomery,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND Jeweler, 23 South Spring street (in Niles Pease & Co's new store). Special attention paid to fine watch repairing, in all its branches. All work intrusted to my care will be done promptly, carefully, and with the best quality of materials. No better work can be done anywhere; charges always moderate; ordinary watches cleaned for $1.50; all watch work warranted for one year; jewelry of every description made to order in the newest designs and neatly repaired. dec 24wtf

SEARCHERS OF TITLES.

W. H. H. BOSWELL, W. F. FOOS, OTHO N. RANEY.
Russell, Poor & Raney,
ABSTRACT AND LAW OFFICE, ROOMS 10 and 11, Wilcox Block, 40 North Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone No. 119. jun1 1m

Ocean House,
OCEAN AVENUE, SANTA MONICA. THIS house overlooks the ocean and offers special inducements to tourists. Pleasant sunny rooms and good board. Rates very reasonable. Address the proprietor, L. K. MARSHALL, for further particulars. jun1 1m

The Sailing Yacht, Eva May,
HAS BEEN COMPLETELY REFITTED and will sail for pleasure or fishing parties in Santa Monica Bay, at reasonable prices. jun3 W. E. RODY, Captain.

EVERYBODY GOES TO
Santa Monica
—AND BUYS—
Groceries and Provisions
—OF—
W. D. VAWTER & CO.
At Los Angeles Prices.

Also Lumber and Building Materials, and a few choice Building Lots for sale jun1 1m

ATTORNEYS.

P. W. DOONER. H. W. MAGEE.
Dooner & Magee,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW—Rooms 4 and 5, Downey Block. may7 1m

Conrey & Swanwick,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ROOM 38, TEMPLE block, Main street. may7 tf

J. SROUSSEAU,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Nos. 36 and 37, Baker Block. apr9 tf

LOAN OFFICES.

STAR LOAN & BROKERS' OFFICE
NO. 6 COMMERCIAL STREET, advances money on, also buys, sells, all kinds of personal property, watches, jewelry, pistols, guns, etc. All transactions strictly confidential. feb27 tf

MISCELLANEOUS

Bureau of Information,
EMPLOYMENT Office, R. E. MITTINGER, 134 N. Main st. Employer and Real Estate Agt. jun1 1m

Wanted—A young person with $1200 to become a partner in a local railroad enterprise, now paying $80 per day. Call and satisfy yourselves. It will bear investigation. No objections required. E. MITTINGER, 134 N. Main st.

For Sale—Saloon and fixtures; stock at invoice; rent low; good location; parties going East cause for selling. Also one-half or whole interest in a coffee and spice business. 134 N. Main st. E. MITTINGER.

Wanted—$10 made in one day, selling Woodruff's Patent Pleating Machine; makes 700 kinds of pleating, modern styles; lady or gentleman can make over $90 per week; will sell county rights or exchange for real estate. E. MITTINGER, 134 N. Main st.

For Sale—Lodging-house, with variety and stationery store; good location; cause for selling, sickness; also a number of lots at $80 each, north $500; and railroad tickets, East and North, first-class. E. MITTINGER, 134 N. Main st. jun21 1m

Foundry and Machine Shop.
MACHINERY DEPOT OF M. S. BAKER & Co., 42 to 47 S. Main, corner Second st., Los Angeles. M. S. BAKER. my15-76 1yr

Jury Fees
AND GOOD CLAIMS OF EVERY KIND bought by C. WHITE, Room 4, Nadeau Block. apr10 tf

E. H. Hyde & Co.,
REAL ESTATE AND LABOR BROKERS, 26 South Spring street, City and county property bought and sold; buildings rented, rents collected, taxes paid, etc. House servants, ranch hands, skilled and day laborers furnished free. Cash paid for the selection of suitable help. Agents for the sale of Southern Pacific Railroad lands. bo31tf

Notice to Ladies.
LADIES' STRAW, CHIP, BEAVER OR L Jedi hats made over in any shape desired at Mrs. A. J. Stebbins's, No. 34 Tiled street, between Spring and Main. mo27

Employment
FOR THOSE WANTING WORK of any kind we have lots to locate. Have also fine, level rock orders. E. W. REID, Room 4, Pattoni building, Los Angeles.

A. Lorrain.
(Successor to Lorrain & Schafer.)
CITY STEAM DYEING HOUSE. CLOTHES cleaned and dyed in the best manner. Ladies silk dresses and ribbons dyed a specialty. 161 S. Spring st. 76 tf

Jas. T. Taylor,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pasadena, Cal. Office, Main street, P. O. Box 1496. jan27

DENTISTS.

DR. A. B. HUBBELL,
DENTIST—Room 9, Wilcox Block, North Spring street. Painless extraction of teeth by vitalized air. my17 tf

Dr. C. V. Baldwin,
DENTIST. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHout pain, by the use of an electric battery. Office, Room 2, Schumacher block, cor. F. C. Co., Los Angeles.

Dr. S. H. Adams, Dentist.
TEETH EXTRACTIONS MADE ABSOLUTELY painless by vitalized air. Only office, Silver Silliago, $1; gold, $2. 21 South Spring street. BEST SETS OF TEETH, $8. apr12 tf eby

Dr. S. H. Tolhurst, Dentist.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION BY VITALIZED air. Filling, regulating and plastering of teeth performed in all its branches. ROOM 3, OVER POSTOFFICE. 415 6by

W. H. Mosser, M. D. D. D. S.
D. R. Wilder, D. D. S.
MOSSER & WILDER, DENTISTS, PARLOR 13 Nadeau block, execute all branches of dentistry in the most skillful manner. Artificial teeth, rooms all torn, decayed and broken roots to their original usefulness and beauty, and insert teeth without a plate. Fine filling a specialty. Vitalized air or nitrous oxide gas administered. 415

PHYSICIANS.

GEO. G. BROWN, M. D.,
WEST LOS ANGELES. OFFICE AND residence, Sawtelle st., one block west of Sepulveda. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m. Main street cars pass the house. jun26 1m

Frank Brockway,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office Booker Block, 26½ Spring st. Hours 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m., and at residence, Pearl and Eleventh sts., 7 to 9 p. m.; telephone calls answered night and day. Telephone 317. jun19 tf

Dr. F. Henderson,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, PRACTICE limited to diseases of the EAR, NOSE and THROAT. Treatment of chronic nasal catarrh by the Spray method a specialty. Hours 11, Bellevue block. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. jun21 1m

Drs. Maynard & Goodrich,
OFFICE OVER LOS ANGELES SAVINGS Bank, Main st., cor. of Second st. Telephone (Maynard's house) 276.

A. P. DAVIS, M. D.
OCULIST AND AURIST (Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose). Special attention to those organs only. Granulated Eye-lids and surgical operations on the Eye. Fitting Eye-glasses, etc. Office—Rooms 41 Bryson block. Hours, 9 a. m. to 12 and 2 to 4 p. m. Take the elevator.

Dr. G. W. Davis,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. ROOMS 27 and 28 Bellevue Block. Office hours, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. may7 tf

Walter Lindley, M. D.
OFFICE HOURS 2 TO 4 P. M. OFFICE and residence 216 South Fort street, next to Wolfskill's Drug Store. Office for County Hospital business, Room 4 Allen block, corner Temple and Spring sts. Hours 8:30 to 10 a. m., 4 to 5 p. m. jan12-tf

ELISABETH A. FOLLASBEE, M. D.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 211 FORT ST. Office hours, 2 to 4 p. m. Take Fort street cars pass the door. apr25-tf

Dr. J. P. Widney,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE, Widney Block, First street, between Main and Spring. Office hours: 11 to 12 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. Residence, 321 South Hill street. Telephone—Office, 56; Residence, 106. may31 tf

J. S. Baker, M. D.,
HEALTH OFFICER. HOURS FOR VACcination, 10 to 12. Office, Downey Block. Telephone No. 226. jan6 tf

A. F. Darling, M. D.,
OCULIST AND AURIST. OFFICE HOURS, 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office, 120 S. Main street, Los Angeles, Cal. jy4-1yr

Dr. Chas. A. H. de Szigethy,
OF LOS ANGELES, CAL. RESIDENCE, FRANKlin street, corner Ninth. Office, Schumacher Block, opposite Postoffice. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone, No. 18 office and residence, 186. Day and night calls answered. jan4 tf

SANTA MONICA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Ho! for Santa Monica!
CAMPING OUTFITS,
TENTS FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished. Call on or address
WM. I. HULL,
Santa Monica, Cal., on beach below engine house. jun7 tf

UNION LIVERY STABLE
SECOND STREET, JUST BACK OF THE Santa Monica Hotel. Santa Monica, Cal. Horses boarded by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates. jun27 1m M. S. GADDY, Proprietor.

FASHION LIVERY STABLE
SESSIONS & CARLISLE, Props.
CORNER THIRD STREET AND UTAH avenue, Santa Monica. Horses boarded by the day, week or month. Your patronage solicited. jun7 1m

A FULL STOCK
—OF—
Choice Groceries & Provisions
—AT—
M. E. CHAPIN'S STORE,
THIRD STREET, SANTA MONICA. CAMPers' and Tourists' Supplies a specialty. Agency Wells, Fargo's Express, and of Los Angeles DAILY TIMES and WEEKLY MIRROR. jun7 1m

Ocean House,
OCEAN AVENUE, SANTA MONICA. THIS house overlooks the ocean and offers special inducements to tourists. Pleasant sunny rooms and good board. Rates very reasonable. Address the proprietor, L. K. MARSHALL, for further particulars. jun1 1m

The Sailing Yacht, Eva May,
HAS BEEN COMPLETELY REFITTED and will sail for pleasure or fishing parties in Santa Monica Bay, at reasonable prices. jun3 W. E. RODY, Captain.

EVERYBODY GOES TO
Santa Monica
—AND BUYS—
Groceries and Provisions
—OF—
W. D. VAWTER & CO.
At Los Angeles Prices.

Also Lumber and Building Materials, and a few choice Building Lots for sale jun1 1m

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

Order of March!

Chief of Police—John Horner.
Platoon of Police.
GRAND MARSHAL—SIDNEY LACEY.
Chief of Staff—Morris Meyberg.

Aids to the Grand Marshal:

J C Kays, J Lankershim,
Judge Ramsey, Harry Rose,
L Lewis, L Osborne,
H B Sullivan, H Stubr,
J F Downey, H W Felton.

FIRST DIVISION.

MARSHAL—L. E. MOSHER.

Aids:

C P Thurston, C A Fisher,
F Stewart, J H Simpson
H M Bates, H Dillman.

Brigadier-General J P Mathews and Staff.
Chief of Staff—Major George H Butler.
Major G H Bonebrake, Major J Kurtz,
Major J G Estudillo, Major J D Harvey,
Major Ott Watts, Major E L Stern,
Major Abbott Kinney, Major W D Stephenson,
Capt Dan McFarland, Captain F W Potts.

Band.

Eagle Corps—Major W H H Russell Commanding.
Company A—Captain C A Kettle.
Company B—Captain M L Starin.

SECOND DIVISION.

MARSHAL—CAPTAIN J. G. OLIVER.

Aids:

Major H Bell, Captain J W Francis,
Major J H Frew, J H Humphreys,
Harry T Payne, A A Montalbo,

Band.

Grand Army Republic.
Sons of the Veterans—Captain Callahan.
Turnverein Germania.
Carriage containing:
Veterans of the Mexican War,
French Consul,
British Vice-Consul
and
Invited Guests.

THIRD DIVISION.

MARSHAL—J. T. GAFFEY.

Aids:

Thos Rowen Jr, J D Schieck,
W J Curtiss, J F Botello
J R Miller, Peter D Martin,
James V Winston, H F Del Valle,

Band.

Los Angeles Fire Department—F B Day Chief Engineer.
Exempt Firemen—Charles Miles, President
No. 1 Engine Company, No. 1—Foreman, H Decker.
Confidence Engine Company, No. 2—Foreman, O Keller.
Rock and Ladder Company—Foreman, F H Steele.
Park Hose Company—Foreman, R Dunon.
East Los Angeles Hose Company—Foreman, J Holcomb.
Morris Vineyard Hose Company—Foreman, P Dockman.

FOURTH DIVISION.

MARSHAL—CHARLES GARDEN.

Aids:

R C Nicoll, M Botello,
F Adam, Thos McGinn,
B Cohn, H Fleischman,
C D Forbes.

Band.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Italian Benevolent Society.
Spanish Progressive Association.
Anti-Chinese Union.
Carriages.
Trades Representation.

First Division will form on Fifth street, right resting on Main street.

Second Division will form on Fourth street, right resting on Main.

Third Division will form on Third street, right resting on Main.

Fourth Division will form on Second street, right resting on Main.

Line of March.

Up Main street to Plaza, countermarch down Main to Spring, to First, to Fort, to Sixth, to Spring, to Second, where the Literary Exercises will take place.

Procession Will Start at 10 A. M. SHARP.

SIDNEY LACEY,
Grand Marshal.
Morris Meyberg,
Chief of Staff. july3

REAL ESTATE.

W. P. McINTOSH,

REAL ESTATE AGENT—Room 13

...STATE.

...NTOSH,

...T—Room 15, Nadeau ... Ranches for sale. ... for country prop- ... Houses and lots for ... jun28

C. FISHMAN.

...NKHAM,

...MONEY BROKERS— ... Los Angeles, Cal. jun28

WILL E. DUNN.

...DUNN.

... Abstracts and Cer- ... for any lands in ... city. Conveyances ... taken. Escrow ... Los Angeles, Cal. ... and Counsel. jun28

A. PENNEY.

...Penney,

...LOAN AGENTS, ... McKee & Hall, ... Postoffice, Los ... pay taxes, pur- ... money for non-res- ... all the principal ... jun28

...LVER.

...SANTA ANA VAL- ... 26 South Spring ... Room 15, Los An- ... jun28

O. A. VICKREY.

...VICKREY,

...TS AND AGENTS ... Accident Insurance ... of Steamers. Col- ... Rel. ... jun28

...ORGE J. CLARKE.

...CLARKE

...Brokers,

...bought, sold and ... Notary pub-

...Spring Street, ... Cal. jun28

...RIGGIN,

...Dealers,

...OS ANGELES.

...exchanged and ... special bar- ... real estate. jun28

...ESTATE

...RGAINS

...ESTON,

...ING ST.,

...city's offices.

... unfurnished. Money to loan. jun28

...FRASER.

...AGER,

...mission Mer- ...ers and ...ents.

...STREET.

...Warehouse. ... Insurance com- ... capital, $4,343,- ... delphia, capital, ... company of the ... $26,987, jun28

A. S. ROBBINS.

...BBINS,

...n Agents,

...St.,

...S, CAL.

...REAL ESTATE, ... titles. Will al- ... tgages, and do ... Property shown ... jun28

...AN,

...ommission

...Spring St.,

...Cal.

... MADE FOR ... Trustee ... charge of ... etc. Corre- ... jun28

...ERS,

...Agents

...Country,

...ESTATE ...

...CO.,

...ealers,

...d Rent.

...OCK,

...TE.

...y Block,

...Cal.

...y Lands,

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...NCE.

...Cal.,

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARPER & REYNOLDS COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR

Field's Orchard Force Pump, with San Jose Spraying Nozzle—the Most Effective Destroyer of White Scale. Circulars sent on application.

The Protection—A Patent Sanitary Valve Water Closet. We warrant every closet to give perfect satisfaction.

Excelsior Lawn Mower—Simplest in construction. Lightest running. Most Satisfactory.

Golden Star Oil Stove for 1885—The best in the world.

WE ASK ATTENTION TO

COTTIER'S SYSTEM OF VENTILATION.

IT MERITS INVESTIGATION.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF NILES'S LOCKS.

HARPER & REYNOLDS CO.,

48 and 50 Main. 61 and 63 Los Angeles Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

INSPECTION INVITED. COMPARE PRICES.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION!

BOOTS AND SHOES.

60 DAYS ONLY,

At the Queen Shoe Store.

Every Shoe in the house has been lowered to such a price as will insure its immediate sale. Sale commences JULY 1st, and positively ends AUGUST 31st.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

july1 1m

FIRE WORKS!

AT WHOLESALE.

Lazarus & Melzer, 111 N. Spring Street,

LOS ANGELES.

jun28

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

Matting, Wall-Paper, Shades, Lace Curtains, Etc., Etc.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN.

Second-hand Goods Bought and Sold

WM. S. ALLEN, 32 SOUTH SPRING ST.

jun11 tf

SCHALLERT-GANAHL LUMBER CO.,

Successors to Bryson & Sons.

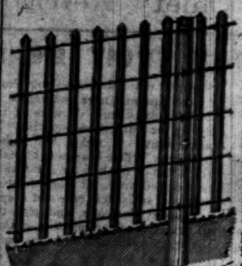
Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Blinds,

Sash Doors, Etc., Etc.

Office and Yard, Cor. First and Alameda Sts., Los Angeles.

E. L. SPITLEY, Manager. jun28

PATENT A. B. C. FENCE.



Factory—665 E. First St., Los Angeles.

july3

This fence is made of best galvanized steel wire woven with pickets with spaces as desired—1 inch to 4—is put up in rolls for handling easily in lengths of 100 feet or less, as required. It is strictly portable; can be moved in a few minutes and put up without the slightest injury. The 10 wires make it the strongest fence known. The pickets make it visible. Horse, cattle, hog, chicken, or rabbit proof. From 50 cents to $1.15 a rod; iron fence, $1.50 to $4. Send for circulars, or information, to

J. L. WHEELER,

29 North Main Street.

MONTE VISTA!

A New Colony Enterprise.

The Finest Tract Left at the Foothills.

Best Climate in the County.

At the gateway to one of the Grandest Canyons in the mountains. Soil the very best for all classes of Citrus and Deciduous Fruits.

More reliable and abundant supply of living water are supplied in iron pipes on the land than any tract in the county.

Only sixteen miles northwest of Los Angeles and four from the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Lands will be sold to suit the times and purchasers at from $10 to $100 per acre, including water piped to the land. This new settlement has been named

Monte Vista,

As applicable to the superb mountain view and the far-stretching vista out over the great San Fernando valley that is found here. This is one of the finest tracts for all purposes that has ever been put on the market, and persons looking for homes should not fail to see it for themselves. Now is the time to buy, to get the benefit of first prices and the advantage of the season's growth.

A HACK LINE will convey parties wishing to buy to view the tract every Thursday, by making arrangements the previous day.

A FOLDER, giving more full description of the locality and all particulars, may be had on application in person or by letter, with stamp, to the undersigned.

SHERMAN PAGE,

One of the owners, who resides on the tract,

WASHBURN, GAY & McKEE,

Real Estate Dealers,

19 W. First St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Portable Hammock Supporter.

PRICES REDUCED.

Can be taken apart or put up in five minutes. For sale by furniture dealers and at shop, 113 Commercial street. Agents wanted.

jun15 1m W. B. PHELPS.

WM. F. GOWIE.

Water Developer, Pasadena, Cal.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS directed to all those interested in the water supply, as I am fully prepared to dig wells, repair wells, pumps, and tunnel for water. Call or address R. WILLIAMS, Pasadena, Cal. jun24 tf

WING ON CHUNG & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE Curiosities, Silk, Fancy Goods, Tea,

FIREWORKS

Shirt factory, also ladies' and gents' underwear, etc., 122½ S. Spring st., between Second and Third sts., Los Angeles. jun28 1m

To the Public.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY DRUG BUSINESS, located at No. 27 South Spring st., to Messrs. Skinner & Hall, I take great pleasure in recommending them as competent druggists to my friends and former patrons, and to the general public.

CHRIS. GARVER.

July 1, 1885.

Having purchased the drug business of Chris Garver, and laid in a large additional stock, we are prepared to show one of the largest and finest stocks of

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Articles

In the city. We cordially invite all to call and inspect our large line of Perfumes and Toilet Goods. We have also opened a

Cigar Department,

And shall keep only the finest of Imported and Domestic Cigars. Smokers are requested to try our various high grade brands.

Prescriptions accurately compounded.

SKINNER & HALL,

PHARMACISTS,

No. 27 S. Spring St. july1 1m

DON'T BUY A RANGE

—Until you have seen the—

NEW MODEL MEDALLION

—The Best and Most Economical—

RANGE

EVER PUT ON THE MARKET

Hardware, Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber Hose, Cotton Hose, Iron Pipe, Pumps, Shovels, Spades, Forks and Rakes, Spray Pumps for the Scale Bug, Stamped Ware, Agate Ware, Tin and Steel Iron Ware (our own make). The

Best Selected Stock in Town,

And as low as can be bought anywhere.

Sanitary Plumbing, Metal Roofing.

Artesian Well Pipe a Specialty

—THE BEST STOCK OF—

Refrigerators, Water Filterers and Coolers

In the City, and the Cheapest.

W. C. FURREY

dclo 59 and 61 Spring St.

MONUMENTS!

Work of all kinds done in Marble and Granite

A. O. THOMPSON,

my18 tf 101 San ... ...

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Hair Goods at Your Own Price.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY—Last chance. Come one, come all. J. NEUBAUER, 29 S Spring. jun21 1m

QUONG CHUNG WO,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Chinese Merchandise and Japanese Fancy Goods.

OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT AND INFORMATION Bureau. Help of all kinds constantly on hand, and experienced hands for handling fruit, ditching, etc. No. 19 Upper Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. P. O. Box 1... jun30 1m

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LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY, BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY

... ... H. H. BOYCE.

Printing and Binding.

There is nothing in the Printing and Binding line which the Times-Mirror Printing, Binding and Ruling House, the oldest and largest in Southern California, is not prepared to execute in a manner equal to that of any office in the State. Books, magazines and pamphlets bound in Turkish leather, Morocco, cloth, or pasteboard, in any style desired. Our work is guaranteed to be equal to that done in San Francisco.

Terms.

For Rates and Terms of Subscription, See Second Page.

THE COURTS.

FRIDAY, July 3, 1885.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Judge Brunson.*

Downey vs. Los Angeles City: Passed to July session.

W. T. Rheinhart vs. Felipe Lugo et al.; W. T. Williams made a party defendant.

Chas. E. Lapham upon due investigation committed to Stockton Asylum.

Germain vs. Sresovich: Findings filed.

Whereupon the court adjourned for the session.

The July session will be called July 6th.

JULY CALENDAR.

John Kiefer et al. vs. Maggie O'Connor.
M. M. Collins vs. Mary Howde.
Hancock vs. Lucas.
H. A. Hart vs. Eliza Kimball et al.
Alpheus Bull vs. John T. Cole.
Teal vs. Teal.
Pasadena Lake Vineyard Land and Water Association vs. Lake Vineyard Land and Water Association.
Hancock vs. McKeel et al.
Haley vs. Haley.
Taylor vs. Phelan.
Hancock vs. Burton.
Baldwin vs. Sanchez.
Harper Reynolds & Company vs. Scott et al.
Bernard vs. La Masna.
Ramirez vs. Tonoui.
Doyle vs. Doyle.
Brooks vs. Redel.
Peterson vs. Messner.
McCreary vs. Beaudry.
De Puy vs. Pollard et al.
Gleeney vs. Ray.
Heath vs. La Puente School District.
Simpson vs. Denio.
Laughlin vs. Laughlin.
Reinhart vs. Lugo et al.
McLain vs. Taylor et al.
Baldwin vs. Garvey.
Plummer vs. Brown.
Biddle et al. vs. Mulock et al.
Durfee vs. Carleton.
King vs. Eastman et al.
Jeffrey vs. Wagner.
Charles vs. Fuller.
Boyce vs. Boyes et al.
Tyrrell vs. Ramirez.
Hazard vs. Lechler et al.
P. C. S. S. Co. vs. J. F. Janes.
Tyler vs. Baker.
Solomon vs. Kerren.
Tanner vs. Frankel.
Ames vs. Ames.
Boggs vs. Boys.
Ballou vs. Plenniger.
Melbers vs. L. A. Ice Co.
Hutchings vs. Hutchings.
Richardson vs. Richardson.
Bush vs. Bell.
Charnock vs. Rose.
S. P. R. R. Co. vs. S. Hayward.
Bates vs. Buck.
Ellis vs. C. P. R. R. Co.
Robinson vs. Wollacott.
Hooper vs. L. A. City.
Leftwidler vs. Robinson.
McDonald vs. Cooper.
Mulock vs. Cooper.
Lattimore vs. Baldwin.
Von Stolzberg vs. Burdick.
Mack vs. Reed.
Winlow vs. Carr.
Harrison Manufacturing Company vs. Barry.
Durham vs. Thomas.
Mariand vs. McLain, road overseer.
Jenkins vs. Baldwin.
Baldwin vs. Sanchez.
Hancock vs. Plummer.
McFadden vs. Morgan.
Johnson vs. Dodds.
Sutton vs. Hinton.
Thompson vs. Thompson.
Lee vs. Cuddy.
Hood, Daly & Sullivan vs. Patcher & Gray.
Thompson vs. Perry.
Thompson vs. Rector.
Schroeder vs. Blanchard.

TOWNSHIP COURT—*Justice Ranney.*

People vs. O. Harvey: Assault. Set for Friday, July 17, at 10 a. m.

CITY JUSTICE'S COURT—*Justice Austin.*

People vs. Celestin Barrequin: False pretenses. Examination continued to 2 p. m., July 6. $10 bail given.

Monte Vista.

See advertisement of this new colony in another column, and for folders giving full particulars, call on Washburn, Gay & McKee, 19 West First street.

The Arrowhead Hotel.

At the Arrowhead Hot Springs, is now thoroughly completed, and will be thrown open to the public on Saturday next, July 4th.

The building is fitted up with all modern conveniences, and furnished all through with new and elegant furniture.

The proprietors are fully prepared to offer their guests first-class accommodations in all respects.

Coal Oil for White Scale

Is sure and efficient; 13½ cents per gallon. 111 W. First st.

The W. C. T. U. meets every Thursday at 2:30 p. m., at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Second and Fort streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

New York Financial.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Government bonds dull but firm.

Stocks—Prices at opening were decidedly strong, showing an advance of ¼ to ¾ per cent. for everything except New York Central, which was up 1 per cent. The changes during the day were unimportant, reactions being only slight and the upward movement being well supported, especially near the close of the market. The result of the day's operations is an advance for almost everything on the list of from ¼ to ¾ per cent. The market closed at or within a small fraction of the highest prices of the day, and strong at the advance made. To-morrow the Stock Exchange will be closed.

Money easy, 1½.

Prime paper, ...

Exchange bills, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 3.

4 per cents	[illegible]	Or. Navigation	72
4½ per cents	112¾	Transcontinental	13
3 per cents	[illegible]	Or. Imp'ment	21
Central Pacific	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	48¼
Denver & R G	4½	Panama	98
Kansas & Tex	17½	Texas Pacific	11¼
Northern Pac	18½	Union Pacific	51¾
N P preferred	[illegible]	United States	51¾
Northwestern	[illegible]	Fargo	108
N Y Central	85	Western Union	60¾

English Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Wheat quiet, steady, fair demand. Holders offer moderately. Corn steady, fair demand. Weather warm and dry.

Los Angeles Produce Market.

Reported by the Times.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

[These quotations are corrected daily and may be depended upon as fairly representing the Los Angeles markets.]

WHEAT—Australian No. 1, $1 35; do No. 2, $1 30; do No. 3 —; White Russian, $1 05; Gold Drop, $1 05; Sonora, $1 05; Defiance, No. 1, $1 05; do No. 2 —; Odessa No. 1, $1 00.

RYE—$1 00.

OATS—Surprise, $1 25.

BARLEY—No. 1, carload lots, 90c@$1 00; job lots, ...; brewing, $1 10.

CORN—Large Yellow, carload lots 90c; small yellow job lots, $1 00@1 10; Large White, $1 00@1 10; Small White, $1 ...; Egyptian, $1 ...

FLOUR—Los Angeles, XXXX, $4 75; Crown Mills Extra Family, $5.

MILL FEED—Bran, $14 00; Shorts, $16 00; Mixed Feed, $1 15; Cracked Corn, $1 15; Cracked Barley, $1 15; Ground do, $1 15; Rolled do, $1 15; Cracked, Ground and Rolled Barley, job lots, $1 25.

GRAIN BAGS—Mill Sacks, 4c; 1884 Calcutta spot, ...; Second-hand Barley, ...

SEEDS—Alfalfa, 15@17c.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Los Angeles, ...; Irish Beauties, 75c; Garnet Chile, ...; Humboldt, $1 45; Jersey Blue, $1 35.

BUTTER—Los Angeles, No. 1, per pound roll, ...; Northern, No. 1, 25c; Pickled, new, ...; Mixed Store, 15c; Firkin, Cala., ...; Cooking, 10c.

EGGS—...

VEGETABLES—Onions, Yellow Danvers, ...; Red do, $1 00; Chilies, 60@75c; Garlic, ...; Cabbages, per 100 pounds, ...

CHEESE—Large, 8½c; small, 9½c; Alameda (2-lb hand), 10½c.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Pink, No. 1, $1 ...; do, No. 2, —; do, job lots, No. 1, $1 ...; Bayous, $1 50@$1 60; Lima, $3 00; Navy, $1 ...; do small, $1 50@$1 60; Black-eyed, $2 75; Garvancos, $7 50; Green field peas, $2 50; Lentils, $6 00.

HONEY—Extracted Light, carload lots ...; job lots 4½c; Amber, 3½c; comb, 10c; Beeswax, 20c.

POULTRY—Hens, No. 1, per doz, $3 00 @...; old Roosters, $3 00@$...; Young Roosters, $3 50@$4 50; Broilers — large, $...; small, $1 50@$...; Turkeys, per lb, ...

PROVISIONS—Extra Light bacon, 12c; medium do, 11c; heavy do, 8½c; Lard, 10-lb tins, ...; 5-lb tins, ...; 3-lb tins, ...; 5-lb pails, 10½c; 10-lb pails, 10¼c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, S. D., 5c; do peeled, 12c; Plums, pitted —; Plums, do, evap., 10c; Blackberries, 14c; Prunes, Cala., French, 6½c; do, Cala. German, 5½c; Hungarian, 7c; Apples, evap., 6½c; do, Hunt's Alden, —c; sun-dried, 3½c; do, quartered, 2½c.

RAISINS—Layers (new) $1 60; Extra London, $2 10; Loose Muscatels, $1 65; Bulk Raisins, 5c; Dried Grapes, 4@5c.

NUTS—Walnuts, 5@6½c; Almonds, soft shell, 12½@16c; hard shell, 6@7½c.

ORANGES—Los Angeles, per box, $1 75 for ordinary; $2 00@2 50 for Navels.

SEMI-TROPICAL FRUITS—Lemons, per box, seedlings, $1 00@1 37½; Eurekas, $2 50. Limes, per box, $1 ...@1 25.

HIDES—Dry, 17½c; Kip, 16c; Calf, 18c; Culls, one-third less.

SKINS—Short Wool, each, 30c; long do, 75c; Shearlings, 10c.

WOOL—Fall clip, per pound, 5@7c; Spring do, 8@10c.

HAMS—Eastern 14c; California, O. B. 10c

Los Angeles Wholesale Meat Market

Corrected for the Times by S. Maier, 49 South Spring Street.

The following are prices for whole carcasses:

BEEF—First grade, 8½c per pound; second grade, 8c.

MUTTON—4c per pound for Ewes and 4c for Wethers.

LAMB—Spring, 1½@...

VEAL—From 7 to 10c per pound.

HOGS—On foot, hard, 5½@6c per pound dressed, 6@7c.

Real Estate Transfers.

[Reported by Gillette & Gibson.]

FRIDAY, July 3, 1885.

CONVEYANCES.

Luis Ybarra and Rosa Ramirez de Ybarra: All interest in Ramirez vineyard on north side of Aliso street, $1200.

D Galbraith to P M Green: Undivided ½ of lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, block A, and all of block B, in subdivision of the Magee, Galbraith & Markham tract, Pasadena, $1.

Robert Anderson to D H Turner: SE ¼ of NW ¼, section 12, township 1 S, range 10 W, $2000.

United States to Austin C Shafer: SE ¼ of section 6, township 1 S, range 10 W, patent.

John F Forster to M A Forster: Lot 4, section 21, W ½ of SW ¼ and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of section 22, lots 1, 2, 3 of section 23, NW ¼ of NE ¼ and SW ¼ of NE ¼ and W ½ and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 of section 26, W ½ of section 25, SW ¼ of NE ¼ and SE ¼ of SW ¼ and lots 1, 2, 3, 4 of section 26, lots 1, 2, 3, 4 of section 33, E ½ and SW ¼ and S ½ of NW ¼ and lot 1 of section 33, all of section 34, and lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of section 35, W ½ of section 35, lots 1, 2, 3 of section 21, SE ¼ and E ½ of NE ¼ of section 28, E ½ of section 27, all in township 8 S, range 7 W; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 of section 1, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of section 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of NE ¼ and NE ¼ of SE ¼ of section 4. lot 1 of section 5, lot 1 of section 9, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of section 10, lot 1 of section 11, lots 1, 2, 3, 4 of section 15, township 9 S, range 7 W, $5.

A Brunson by City Tax Collector to R M Widney: Tax deed, S ½ lot 4, block 3, Hancock's survey, $168 33.

S F Savings Union by City Tax Collector to R M Widney: Tax deed mortgage interest in S ½ of lot 4, block 2, Hancock's survey, $113 60.

San Francisco Savings Union by County Tax Collector, to R M Widney: Tax deed mortgage interest in lot 4, block 3, Hancock's survey, $113 60.

A Brunson by County Tax Collector to R M Widney: Tax deed, S ½ lot 4, block 3, Hancock's survey, $173.

John F Godfrey to Helen Godfrey: Undivided ½ of 10 acres on N side Adams street W of Figueroa street and all of lot 12, block 1, South Santa Monica, love.

John F Godfrey to Helen Godfrey in trust for John Harold Godfrey, minor: Undivided ½ of 10 acres on N side Adams street W of Figueroa street, love.

Mrs E L Winston to Judson N Eldridge: N 1½ acres of S ¼ of lot 3, block 1, in San Pascual tract, $1450.

Charles Mellus and Charlotte Mellus to Mark Moyle: Lot 60x85 feet E side Charity street 150 feet N of Eleventh street, $1500.

Alfred Robinson, trustee, to L W Robinson: SE ¼ of NW ¼ section 30, township 3 south, range 11 W, $1105 30.

L W Robinson to H L R Steiss: SE ¼ of NW ¼ section 30, township 3 S, range 11 W, $2500.

Gervaise Purcell to Carmelita Carona de Romero: Lot 7, Purcell's addition to San Gabriel, $150.

Peter Ward to Florella Hart: Lots 18 and 25, block 1, and lots 2, 3, 4 and 46, block 2, Wright's subdivision, Sisters of Charity tract, $1.

Florella Hart to Peter Ward: Lot 31, block 1, Wright's subdivision of Sisters of Charity tract, $1.

Martha O'Hara and Hugh O'Hara to M L Samson: Lot 54x120 feet on S side Tenth street W of Pearl street, $4000.

M L Wicks to Maurice S Hellman: Lot in block 25, Ord's survey, $1500.

William Allen to Maria T Wood: Lot 20, block 8, Moore's Vineyard tract, $400.

George F Lacy to William Lacy: Lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 in subdivision of part of Mrs Hall's tract, East Los Angeles, $1.

State to Dennis & Cook: Certificate of redemption of undivided ½ of 30 acres in NE ¼ of NE ¼ of section 1, township 2 S, range 13 W from tax sale, $17.

A B Bronson by County Tax Collector to J N Briseno: Lot W, block 171 in Santa Monica, $3 30.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W W Jenkins and John B Murphy: Water location in section 25, township 5 N, range 17 W.

Richard Carter to J W Hellman: Crop mortgage on 100 acres of corn on Ro Los Cerritos S of Geo Bixby; 19 January, 1886, 9 per cent. per annum, $650.

J M Cummings and W T Garrison: Mining location about 1 mile E of Gelman's station.

J M Cummings and W T Garrison: Same.

J M Cummings and W T Garrison: Same.

John F Forster to M A Forster: Bill of sale of horses and cattle on Ro of M A Forster at San Juan Capistrano, $5.

Statement Los Angeles County Bank.

Map of Lincoln Park, Pasadena.

HOMESTEADS.

Florence Kate Lowe, wife of Frank H Lowe: 1 acre in lot 1, block J, of San Pascual tract.

Allen Cann: Lot 87, subdivision Ballesteros Vineyard tract.

ATTACHMENTS, LIENS, ETC.

Jefferson Patten vs W H Sauther: Builder's lien on lot 8, block 1, town of Covina in Phillips tract, Ro La Puente, $347 31.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM!

The New Means of Cure.

Dr. E. Robbins,

The Celebrated

Australian Medical Electrician

LARRONDE BLOCK, CORNER FIRST and Spring streets, entrance on First street, after several years experience in the Australian colonies, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver and two years in this city, has decided to permanently locate here, where he has performed so many wonderful cures by electrical medication. His rooms are crowded daily with patients so-called incurable diseases. Dr. Robbins is patronized by many of our leading citizens. He also diagnoses disease without explanation from the patients, free of charge, and has fitted up the Institute at considerable expense with Dr. Hoffman & Palmer's celebrated electro-therapeutic bath, which is pronounced by eminent physicians to be the greatest discovery in medical science of modern times; also other medicated baths, with the latest improvements in electrical instruments for administering Faradic, Galvanic and Static electricity. jun26

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

J. H. MYERS & CO.,

At 119 East First Street.

The best of care given to stock. Good livery teams. july3 1m

REMOVAL.

Dr. L. W. WELLS.

DENTIST, HAS REMOVED HIS office to 23 South Spring street, Roeder Block. Practiced 25 years. The best work at moderate prices. Teeth extracted without pain. Special attention paid to filling teeth. d1-tf

MONUMENTS

—AND—

Building Trimmings.

WORK OF ALL KINDS DONE IN GRANITE. Office, 48 S. Spring st. WARD, CLARK & CO., P. O. address, Duarte. july3 1m

Electro-Magnetic Institute,

CORNER FIRST AND SPRING STREETS, entrance on First street, Dr. E. ROBBINS, Medical Electrician, cures diseases that baffle the skill of other Physicians by electro-magnetism, Swedish movement cure, electric and medicated vapor baths, inhalation, hydropathic and hygienic treatments. Diseases diagnosed without explanation from patients free of charge. Office hours 9 till 12 and 1 to 5. jun25 1m

....THERE ARE....

Desirable Office Rooms

to be had in the

Downey Block

Apply to J. DOWNEY HARVEY, room No. 10 at the head of the South stairway. m4 tf

Army and Navy Pensions.

THE BOARD OF UNITED STATES EXAMINING Surgeons hold regular meetings for the examination of applicants for pensions, at 10:30 a. m. on the first Wednesday of each month, in Widney Block, First street, between Main and Spring.

J. P. WIDNEY, M. D., President.
H. H. MAYNARD, M. D., Treasurer.
WALTER LINDLEY, M. D., Secretary.
je26

NEW GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED—JACOB BIRNBAUM, the Merchant Tailor, 251 North Main st., has just received a new stock of fine, fashionable goods from Philadelphia. Prices are as follows: Business suits, $25; dress suits, $35 to $40; pants, from $7 to $12. jun16 tf

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

LEGAL.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

Theodore C. Lampe, plaintiff, vs. A. M. W. de Temple, Margarita J. Temple, Walter Temple, Charles P. Temple (the last two being minors), John H. Temple, F. W. Temple, F. W. Temple as the guardian of the person and estate of said Walter Temple and Charles P. Temple, and W. W. Jenkins as administrator of the estate of F. P. Temple, deceased, et al., defendants.

Sheriff's Sale, No. —

Order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1885, in the above entitled action, wherein Theodore C. Lampe, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against A. M. W. de Temple et al. defendants, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1885, for the sum of $3842.11, in gold coin of the United States, which said decree was, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1885, recorded in judgment book 6 of said court, at page 263, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Being an undivided one-fourth of all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Rancho La Merced, said county and State, beginning at the post of the northeast corner of a corral on said rancho, from which the northwest corner of the Temple new or brick house, occupied by A. M. W. de Temple bears about south 61 degrees 30 minutes west about 7.40 chains distant; thence north 79 degrees 45 minutes west following the board fence which forms the south boundary of the road that leads to the bridge over the Rio Hondo, 7.00 chains through a point from which the northwest corner of the aforesaid mentioned house bears south 10 degrees 15 minutes west, about 2.40 chains distant; thence on the same course 18.32 chains from the point of beginning to the northwest corner of this tract; thence south 16 degrees 15 minutes west 29 46 chains; thence south 77 degrees 15 minutes east 13.57 chains; thence north 50 degrees 45 minutes east 4.00 chains; thence north 19 degrees 30 minutes east 12.40 chains; thence north 24 degrees east 3.84 chains; thence north 10 degrees 15 minutes east 600 chains to the point of beginning, containing fifty (50) acres of land.

Public notice is hereby given, that

On Saturday, the 18th day of July, A. D. 1885,

At 12 o'clock M., of that day, in front of the Court house door of the county of Los Angeles, on Spring street, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder, for cash in gold coin of the United States.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1885.

GEO. E. GARD,
Sheriff of Los Angeles County.
By A. M. THORNTON, Under Sheriff. jun26 21

Notice of Sale of Real Estate Under Execution.

Commercial Bank of Los Angeles, a corporation, vs. D. McCarty, et al.

Sheriff's Sale No. 488.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, wherein the Commercial Bank of Los Angeles (a corporation), plaintiff, and Daniel McCarty and Patrick Brady, defendants, upon a judgment rendered the 1st day of June, A. D. 1885, for the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars, in gold coin of the United States, besides costs and interest, I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendants, Daniel McCarty and Patrick Brady, of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots 15, 16, 17 and 18, of block one (1), of the Fairview Tract. Also that portion of lots three (3) and four (4), of block thirty-six (36), of East Los Angeles, fronting 223 ¾ feet on the north side of McDonnell street, otherwise called Darwin avenue, with a uniform depth of one hundred (100) feet, and bounded on the west by Hanson street; said pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, State of California.

Public notice is hereby given, that I will, on

Saturday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1885,

At 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, in front of the Courthouse door of the county of Los Angeles, on Spring street, sell at public auction for gold coin of the United States, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendants D. McCarty et al., of in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1885.

GEORGE E. GARD,
Sheriff of Los Angeles County.
By A. M. THORNTON, Under Sheriff. jun16 td

Examination of Teachers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN examination of applicants for Teachers' Certificates will be held by the County Board of Education in the Assembly Room of the Normal School Building, Los Angeles city, commencing TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1885, at 9 o'clock a. m., and continuing three days. All candidates for certificates must be present at the commencement of the examination. All teachers now holding temporary certificates, and all applicants for the renewal of certificates, must file their applications and testimonials of successful teaching with the Secretary of the Board on or before July 13, 1885. No certificate will be granted or renewed unless such application is made. By order of the Board, J. W. HINTON, June 19, 1885. Secretary.

jun20 d&wtd

To Real Estate Owners

THE LOS ANGELES

BOARD OF TRADE

—AND—

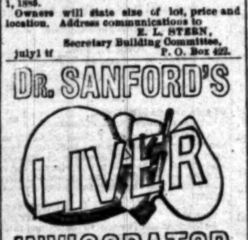
PRODUCE EXCHANGE

Are desirous of securing a lot upon which to erect a building; lot to be from 25 to 50 feet front, and to be located between the Plaza on the north and Second street on the south, Main or Spring streets west, Los Angeles street east.

Proposals will be received up to August 1, 1885.

Owners will state size of lot, price and location. Address communications to

E. L. STERN,
Secretary Building Committee,
july1 tf P. O. Box 422.



DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is just what its name implies: a Vegetable Liver Medicine, and for diseases resulting from a deranged or torpid condition of the Liver; such as Biliousness, Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Sick-Headache, Rheumatism, etc.; an Invaluable Family Medicine. For full information send your address on a postal card for 100 page book on the "Liver and its Diseases," to Dr. Sanford, 24 Duane Street, New York. Any Druggist will tell you its Reputation.

For the Next Four Weeks

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION PRICES some more of those beautiful

Lots on Brooklyn Tract,

Large size and well situated. Apply soon to obtain choice locations to ALFRED MOORE, auctioneer, 14 Requena st. or 113 Banning st., Los Angeles. jun24 1m

AUSTRALIAN COAL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—At yard of the Los Angeles Gas Company, corner Aliso and Center streets.

LOS ANGELES GAS COMPANY,
jun11 1m Office No. 9 Sonora st.

INSURANCE AND BANKING.

Statement of the Condition of

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK

July 1, 1885.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 67,079 94
Cash on call	20,000 00
Cash in other banks	29,588 81
Total available cash	$117,198 75
Loans	386,683 23
Real estate	15,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,900 00
Collection accounts	241 23
	$521,023 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000 00
Reserve fund	100,000 00
Undivided profits	16,014 22
Deposits	304,503 93
Dividends uncalled for	505 06
	$521,023 21

The real estate is situated in Los Angeles county, Cal.

State of California, County of Los Angeles. } ss.

John E. Plater, President, and H. L. Macneil, Cashier of Los Angeles County Bank, being severally duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN E. PLATER, President.
H. L. MACNEIL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1885.

[SEAL.] A. C. HOLMES, Notary Public.

Sworn Statement of the Paid Up Capital Stock of LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK, July 1, 1885.

Amount of Capital paid-up in U. S. gold coin $100,000 00

State of California, County of Los Angeles. } ss.

John E. Plater, President, and H. L. Macneil, Cashier of Los Angeles County Bank, being severally duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN E. PLATER, President.
H. L. MACNEIL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1885.

[Seal.] A. C. HOLMES, july3 1m Notary Public.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Los Angeles Savings Bank

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend to depositors at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum on term deposits and three (3) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, for the six months ending June 30, 1885.

J. V. WACHTEL, Secretary.
Los Angeles, June 30, 1885. july3 1m

Los Angeles County Bank

MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Capital Stock (paid up): $100,000
Reserve Fund, : $205,000

JOHN E. PLATER .... President
R. S. BAKER .... Vice-President
H. MACNEIL .... Cashier

DIRECTORS:

J. S. Slauson, John E. Plater, John A. Paxton, Jotham Bixby, Robert S. Baker, Geo. W. Prescott, R. M. Widney.

Carries on a General Banking and Collecting business. 14 tf

Los Angeles Savings Bank,

No. 130 North Main Street.

CAPITAL .... $100,000.

PRESIDENT .... L. C. GOODWIN
SECRETARY .... J. V. WACHTEL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Isaias W. Hellman, John E. Plater, Robt. S. Baker, John A. Paxton, L. C. Goodwin.

Term Deposits will be received in sums of one hundred dollars and over.

Ordinary deposits in sums of ten dollars and over.

Money to loan on first-class real estate. Los Angeles, July 1st 1884. 1y1 tf

Farmers and Merchants' Bank

OF LOS ANGELES.

Established in 1868.

Capital $500,000
Surplus and Reserve Fund 700,000

ISAIAS W. HELLMAN, President; L. C. GOODWIN, Vice-President. JOHN MILNER, Sec'y.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Isaias W. Hellman, John S. Griffin, O. W. Childs, C. E. Thom, Phil. Garnier, J. B. Lankershim, C. Ducommun, Jose Mascarel.

EXCHANGE for sale on New York, London, Frankfort, Dublin, Paris and Berlin.

Receive deposits and issue their certificates. Buy and sell Governments, State, County and City Bonds. mar16-tf

First National Bank

OF LOS ANGELES.

CAPITAL STOCK $100,000
SURPLUS 100,000

E. F. SPENCE .... President
J. M. ELLIOTT .... Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Bicknell, J. F. Crank, H. Mabury, O. S. Witherby, E. F. Spence.

STOCKHOLDERS.

Capt. A. H. Wilcox, Dr. R. H. McDonald, O. S. Witherby, James McCoy, J. F. Crank, William Lacy, J. E. Hollenbeck, L. Lankershim, H. Mabury, A. Harvey, Woods Mabury, E. H. Mott, J. D. Bicknell, E. F. Spence, F. Q. Story. oc5f

GEO. H. BONEBRAKE, President. JOHN BRYSON, Sr., Vice-President. F. C. HOWES, Cashier.

Los Angeles National Bank,

No. 54 N. Main St., Los Angeles.

CAPITAL .... $100,000.

DIRECTORS:

W. G. Cochran, Col. H. H. Markham, Perry M. Green, John Bryson, Sr., H. Sinsabaugh, F. C. Howes, Geo. H. Bonebrake.

Exchange for sale on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe. apl4 tf

KUMYSS

MILK WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS AS A Tonic, Restorative and Digestive, in Consumption, Bronchitis, and all Wasting Diseases, Dyspepsia, Catarrhal conditions of the Bowels, etc. It is the most nutritious food, already digested, and aids the digestion of other food.

Prepared carefully and scientifically by

C. LAUX, Jr., Druggist,

206 NORTH MAIN ST.

For sale in bottles and by the glass. jun16 tf

Cheap Homestead Lots

$90 AND $100 PER LOT, 40x155 FEET; 15 feet to water; splendid soil; close to station on Pasadena railroad; five minutes' ride from postoffice. Persons about investing in a home will do well to see these lots before paying $400 or $500 for a lot that in three years will not be worth as much as those above-mentioned. Only think! front lot and back lot, 40 feet by 320 feet, for $190. Where can you find a lot of the size so near the city for less than $500?

E. MORGAN,

jun11 1m 513 San Fernando st.

P. C. EDDY & CO.,

Real Estate, Commission & Loan Ag'ts.

All kinds of property bought, sold or exchanged.

Office No. 10 Court Street,

Opposite the Courthouse.

Money to Loan on first-class security at reasonable interest.

P. C. EDDY & CO.,
ap12tf No. 10 Court

Pasadena Land

IN SMALL TRACTS.

Near Raymond Hotel Station

And convenient to the center of the colony. Delightful view; water stock with each tract, and the

Cheapest Lands in the Colony

Situation and advantages considered.

Only Ten Acres Will be Sold.

F. H. BARCLAY,
fe21 9 South Spring Street.

Patronize Home Industry.

Los Angeles Pioneer Foundry and Machine Shop.

P. N. O'Donnell, Proprietor, corner Aliso and Garcia sts. All kinds of iron castings finished at short notice. Every style of finishing iron when cast. Repairing of machinery neatly done. Pattern making in all its various forms. Manufacturer of steam engines, quartz, saw and wind mills, pumps, horse power, etc. Prices reasonable. my10 6mo

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN R. MATHEWS. L. S. MATHEWS.

MATHEWS BROS.,

Commission Merchants,

—IN THE—

PRODUCTS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

13 N. Spring St., Los Angeles. jun28

AUCTION SALES.

By JOHN C. BELL & CO.,

REAL ESTATE & GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

Office, Room 22 Temple Block, over the County Bank.

E. W. NOYES. WM. T. FIELD.

NOYES & FIELD,

Real Estate and General Auctioneers,

No. 56 Los Angeles St.

Will conduct a general auction business on the most liberal terms. Prompt returns made on all sales. Our regular Saturday sale of

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS

At the Central Horse Market. jun28

EDUCATIONAL.

—THE—

Los Angeles College for Young Ladies

Trustees—Professor J. M. Guinn, President; Mr. O. Bumody, Secretary; Rev. A. J. Wells, Rev. W. S. Stradley, Rev. P. W. Dorsey, Mr. L. N. Breed, Dr. A. G. Cook, Dr. T. F. Huckins, Mr. G. G. Charlton.

This institution has been organized by the citizens of Los Angeles as a non-sectarian, Christian, day and boarding school for girls and young women. Besides a thorough training in all the English branches, every advantage will be afforded for the study of Music, Painting, Elocution and the Modern Languages. Special attention will be given to the PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. For circulars and full particulars, apply to

D. W. HANNA, A. M., President,
july1 1m Corner Fifth and Olive streets.

WOODBURY'S

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

316 North Main Street,

Near Pico House, LOS ANGELES.

F. C. WOODBURY, Proprietor and Manager of Heald's Business College, San Francisco, for the past seventeen years, has opened

A First-Class Business College

Where Young Men and Ladies can acquire a THOROUGH, PRACTICAL

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

For particulars, address

F. C. WOODBURY & CO.,
jl7 6m P. O. Box 1837, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

OF THE

University of Southern California

WILL OPEN THE SESSION OF 1885 AT Los Angeles, the SECOND WEDNESDAY of OCTOBER. For copy of Catalogue, or for information, address

J. P. WIDNEY, A. M., M. D.,

Dean of the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, 21 West First street, Los Angeles, Cal. jun26 d&wtm

HOPKINS ACADEMY,

OAKLAND, CAL.

REV. H. E. JEWETT, M. A., PRINCIPAL. Thorough preparation for college or for business. Fifteenth year begins Tuesday morning, July 28, 1885. Send for catalogue. ap21 3m

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

T. W. STROBRIDGE, Prop.

FIRST-CLASS ONLY.

$1.50 to $2.50 per day. Los Angeles, Cal. jun28

Kimball Mansion Reopened

MRS. M. E. KIMBALL, HAVING RETAKEN charge of the Kimball Mansion, 151 New High street, announces that the Mansion will again be run on first-class principles. Rooms en suite or single, with or without board, at reasonable rates.

Mrs. M. E. KIMBALL,
jun29 1w *Proprietress.*

W. C. T. U. CAFE.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMpleted for doing all the cooking required at the Cafe, 24 S. MAIN ST. Breakfast served from 6 to 10; lunch from 11:30 to 2:30; supper from 5 to 7:30; coffee, with light lunch, and ice cream, at all hours until 9 o'clock p. m. On Sunday, breakfast from 7 to 10:30; lunch from 12 to 2:30; supper from 4 to 6. Bills can be sent to the Superintendent, Mrs. CHURCHILL. They will be settled each Saturday, between 11 and 3 o'clock. jun30 1m w11

GO TO

—THE—

San Francisco Coffee & Lunch Parlors,

No 11 Commercial Street.

And try Edward Duggan's Blended

Coffee, with rolls, cake or pastry 10c
" with 2 eggs any style 15c
" with small steak 15c
" with meal, oysters any style 20c
" with cold meats 20c
Eastern ham and fresh ranch eggs 25c

Open Day and Night.

mch19-tf E. DUGGAN, Prop'r.

ST. DAVID'S, 715 HOWARD ST.

NEAR THIRD, SAN FRANCISCO; A FIRST-class Lodging Hotel, containing 160 rooms; water and gas in each room; no better bed in the world; no guest allowed to use the linen once used by another; a large reading room; hot and cold water; baths free; price of rooms—per night, 50c and 75c; per week, from $2 upward; open all night.

R. HUGHES, Proprietor.

At Market street ferry take Omnibus line of street cars to corner of Third and Howard. ap8 tf

The Commercial Restaurant,

V. DOL, PROPRIETOR, DOWNEY BLOCK, Main street, receives alive and serves up every day the choicest fish, including Sole, Turbot and Sea Trout.

Spring Chickens, just in from the ranches, cooked in every style.

This restaurant is Los Angeles' Delmonico. oc26 tf

OPERA PARLORS,

Grand Opera House,

BISBEE & WENGER. ap20 tf

GROCERIES AND FRUITS.

MARION WELSH. O. H. LEFFELD.

Southern California Packing Co.

The lessees of the Southern California Packing Company are now prepared to take all good fruit suitable for canning at fair prices. jun28

H. NEWMARK & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Importers!

105 to 109 N. Los Angeles St.,

LOS ANGELES, - - - - CALIFORNIA. jun28

Sisson, Crocker & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

FANCY GROCERS

700, 702 and 704 San Fernando St.,

LOS ANGELES. (Opposite New Depot. jun28

PORTER BROS. & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

California Green and Dried Fruits,

302 to 310 Upper Main St. } Los Angeles, Cal.
701 to 709 Alameda St. } jun 28

Artesian Wells.

IF YOU WANT A WELL BORED AND A good job done, drop a card to HARRISON, the Well Borer, jal8 tf 113 Bunker Hill ave.

$5 REWARD.

WE WILL PAY $5 REWARD TO ANY one who will catch our night clerk ASLEEP. Remember our store, No. 19 South Spring street, is open all night, and the man in charge is wide awake and ready to supply your wants immediately.

jun24 1m DAVIS & WHISLER, Druggists.

SUMMER RESORTS.

IRON SULPHUR SPRINGS

and

Ostrich Farm.

Stage leaves Widney's Store, 22 Main st., every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p. m. july1 tf

Strangers Visiting Santa Monica

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE to visit the

TWITCHELL HOUSE,

Cor. of Second street and Utah avenue. Fresh fish always on hand. Good meals furnished on short notice. jun30 1m

Summit House,

SAN GORGONIO HEIGHTS,

San Bernardino County, Cal.

A famous health resort and tourists' home, is now open for guests. This hotel is new and first-class in every respect. The table and beds are unsurpassed in Southern California.

A. J. VIELE,
jun28 3m Proprietor.

Mooney Sea Mansion,

Santa Monica, Cal.

JUST OPENED FOR PERMANENT AND transient guests. Large sunny rooms and a fine view from all parts of the house. Table first-class. Hot and cold baths free to guests. Room and board, with use of piano, only ten dollars ($10) per week. Special rates for families. Private teams boarded cheap. Free carriage to and from trains. Call before locating elsewhere. jun21 tf

SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL

A Mountain Health Resort.

THE BEST PLACE TO RECOVER HEALTH in southern California. Many tourists who have visited all the health resorts west of the Rocky Mountains pronounce this the most satisfactory. The hotel is kept in first-class style. Postoffice, express, ticket and telegraph offices near by. Location at Lang's Station, 43 miles north of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Fare from Los Angeles, $2.20. All trains stop at the station. Good hunting in the neighborhood. No fogs. Altitude 1650 feet. Plenty of saddle horses and carriages. No effort spared to please guests. For further information address the proprietor,

JOHN LANG,
jun17 3m Lang's Station.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PEOPLE FROM THE COUNTRY WHO wish to spend a few weeks at the seashore at San Pedro can find first-class accommodation for themselves and teams at my place, about 700 yards from the depot. Charges reasonable.

CAPT. A. W. TIMMS,
my27 3m San Pedro.

Board and Rooms at Santa Monica,

MESSRS. TANNER & ROBINSON HAVE leased the Webb property, on Fifth street, Santa Monica, and are now ready to furnish board and rooms to those who come to this place at reasonable rates. Those contemplating spending the summer at the seaside will do well to correspond with them. Address TANNER & ROBINSON, ap19 tf Santa Monica, Cal.

Ontario Hotel,

ONTARIO.

San Bernardino Co., California.

A FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT, AND FAMily house. Terms reasonable. No Chinese cooking. Good attendance.

Two or three good rooms can be secured by letter or telegram.

F. W. WILDING,
ap4 tf Lessee.

HEALTH RESORT

—AT—

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO.

Having built a large and commodious hotel at this salubrious place, I am prepared to offer Accommodations for the summer all the modern conveniences. The famous San Juan Capistrano Hot Springs, noted for their health-giving properties, are near. One of the finest beaches of Southern California is adjacent, and the hunting and fishing are unsurpassed. Livery and feed stable, Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, and Postoffice in connection with the establishment. Terms moderate. Invalids and pleasure seekers should address,

M. MENDELSON,
my28 tf San Juan Capistrano.

IRON-SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Annual Health and Pleasure Resort

THIRTEEN MILES FROM LOS ANGELES, two miles from Norwalk station, on Santa Ana Railroad. Free hack to hotel. Chalybeate, Sulphur and Magnesia; also pure mountain drinking waters. The best of hot and cold mineral baths and electric baths. These mineral waters and baths are excellent for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Hotel and cottages open all the year. Board and lodging $8 per day, $6 to $12 per week.

DR. O. T. WIDNEY, Pres. Co.

CHAS. BURNS, Clerk of Hotel, Fulton Wells Postoffice. oc16 tf

LONG BEACH BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LONG BEACH HOTEL.

THIS FINE HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE season. Parties desiring information in regard to terms will please write or telephone the managers.

COWLEY & MITCHELL,
mr18 1tf 4p Long Beach, Cal.

T. P. Lukens,

Agent for the sale of

LONG BEACH PROPERTY,

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED. SOME special bargains in lots. Bargains in Pasadena property. Office at the Long Beach Hotel. jun14 tf

WM. ROMMELL,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER—Office 32 Los Angeles street, Los Angeles, and at Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach. Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to. jun14 tf

J. H. SMITH

Proprietor of

Bay View House,

ROOMS AND BOARD AT REASONABLE rates. Mr. Smith is also a real estate agent and dealer in wood, hay and grain. Pine avenue, Long Beach, California. jun14 1m

W. W. LOWE,

Dealer in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

CAMPERS' AND TOURISTS' SUPPLIES A specialty. Pine avenue, Long Beach. jun14 tf

Lots for Sale.

CHOICE LONG BEACH LOTS FOR SALE in all parts of the settlement. Five cottages and one block for sale. Inquire of G. W. ELWOOD, Agent of the "Long Beach Resort Association," Long Beach, Los Angeles county, Cal. ap21 d&w

WM. H. WILEY. GEORGE GREELY.

Wiley & Greely,

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE—Long Beach and Pasadena. Fine turnouts of all descriptions, with or without drivers. Picnics and excursions promptly attended to. Horses boarded by the day, week or month. jun14 1m

Ogden's Chop House

AND ICE-CREAM PARLORS—Ocean Park avenue, Long Beach. Meals at all hours. Prices very reasonable. jun14

LUMBER,

AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERial, at yard of San Pedro Lumber Co.

JOHN ROBERTS,

Manager at Long Beach. jun17 tf

LOS ANGELES

STEAM LAUNDRY

COMPANY.

Office, Corner First and Vine Streets. Telephone No. 201.

THIS POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT HAS unrivaled advantages for the production of extra style of work. Linen polished in neatest manner. All ordinary mending, sewing on of buttons, etc., free of charge. Washing called for and delivered to any part of the city. my8 tf

CLEMENT & GAY

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE DEALERS.

FURNITURE BOUGHT AND SOLD. PICTure frames and furniture renewed. Pictures enlarged to any size in any grade desired. Also sewing machines for sale cheap. Open day and evening. 32 Aliso street. no19tf

LINES OF TRAVEL.

Southern Pacific Company.

Time Schedule.

THURSDAY, April 16th, 1885.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at

LOS ANGELES

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE FOR	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE FROM
1:30 p.m.	Colton	12:30 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	Colton	*10:00 a.m.
*8:00 p.m.	Colton	10:15 a.m.
2:00 p.m.	Deming and East } Express	12:30 p.m.
8:00 p.m.	} Emigrant	7:00 a.m.
8:00 p.m.	El Paso and East	12:30 p.m.
12:30 p.m.	San Francisco } Express	1:00 p.m.
10:40 p.m.	and Sacramento } Emigr'nt	6:40 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	4:10 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	Santa Monica	8:15 a.m.
2:00 p.m.	Santa Monica	*4:00 p.m.
*8:00 p.m.	Santa Monica	12:30 p.m.
10:00 a.m.	Wilmington	2:30 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	Wilmington	9:00 a.m.
10:00 a.m.	San Pedro	2:30 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	San Pedro	9:00 a.m.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.
A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
E. E. HEWITT, Ass't Sup't, Los Angeles.

P. C. S. S. O.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

TIME TABLE FOR JULY.

Steamer.	Leave San Francisco.	Arrive San Pedro.	Leave San Pedro.	Arrive San Francisco.
Santa Rosa	Jun. 30	July 2	July 3	July 7
Los Angeles	July 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orizaba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eureka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Rosa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Los Angeles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orizaba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eureka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Rosa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Los Angeles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orizaba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eureka	[illegible]	Aug 1	Aug 2	[illegible]
Santa Rosa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Los Angeles	Aug 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Steamers Santa Rosa and Orizaba go through to San Diego, leaving San Pedro on the dates of their arrivals from San Francisco.

The Santa Rosa and Orizaba call at Santa Barbara and Port Harford (San Luis Obispo) only on the route to and from San Francisco.

Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. R. R. depot, Los Angeles, as follows:

With Santa Rosa and Orizaba, going north, at 10 o'clock a. m., going south, at 4 o'clock p. m.

With Los Angeles and Eureka, going north, at 10 o'clock a. m. railroad time.

Rates of Fare

FROM LOS ANGELES.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To San Francisco	$15 00	$10 00
FROM SAN PEDRO WHARF		
To Monterey or Santa Cruz	15 00	9 00
To San Simeon	15 00	9 00
To Cayucos	12 00	8 00
To Port Harford	10 00	8 00
To Gaviota	8 00	7 00
To Santa Barbara	6 00	5 00
To San Buenaventura	5 00	3 00
To San Diego	5 00	3 00

Plans of steamers' cabins at agent's office, where berths may be secured.

For Newport Landing, via Santa Cruz, etc., freight steamers leave San Francisco about every two weeks, at tides serve on the Newport bar.

The Company reserves the right to change the steamers or their days of sailing.

For passage or freight as above, or for tickets to and from all important points in Europe, apply to E. McLELLAN, Agent, Office, No. 8 Commercial street, Los Angeles. mr26-tf

Atlantic and Pacific Transfer Co.

OFFICE 26 NORTH MAIN STREET, LOS Angeles. Delivers freight, baggage and merchandise. Baggage delivered throughout the city with promptness and dispatch. Please send all orders by Telephone No. 36 will receive prompt attention.

C. V. BOQUEST, Proprietor.

Southern Pacific

TRANSFER COMPANY.

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED TRANSFER Company in the city. Baggage orders promptly attended to. Office No. 3 West First st., adjoining Natick House. jun28

LUMBER AND COAL YARDS.

LOS ANGELES

Storage, Commission & Lumber Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Laths, Cement, Plaster, Etc.,

Domestic and Santa Cruz Lime.

Sole agents for the Colton Marble Lime Co. and Wm. Foss & Co's Iron Turbine Windmills, Iron Cresting, etc. Having large stock and superior storage and shipping facilities, we can furnish lime, cement and plaster in car-load lots to dealers at very low rates. Orders from the trade solicited.

WAREHOUSE,

Old Santa Monica R. R. Depot,

SAN PEDRO STREET, NEAR THIRD. oc21 tf

J. M. GRIFFITH & CO.,

Lumber Dealers,

Manufacturers of

DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS,

Stairs, Stair Rail, Balusters, Newell Posts and Mill Work of Every Description, and Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Hair, Etc.

No. 532 North Alameda Street. jun30 tf

T. WALSH,

Sell their lumber as low as the reduced price of any lumber dealers in Los Angeles.

Lumber Yard & Planing Mills

SAN PEDRO ST., COR. SEVENTH,

LOS ANGELES, - - - CAL.

Doors and Windows, Mouldings, Lath, Pickets, Shingles, Shakes, Posts, Lime and Cement.

Plaster of Paris, Hair and all Kinds of Mill Work. m8 tf

JAS. H. DAVIES, President. J. A. HENDERSON, Vice President.
J. R. SMURR, Treas. W. F. MARSHALL, Sec.

DAVIES-HENDERSON

Lumber Company,

Dealers in

Lumber and Building Material

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Yard, 180 First Street.

W. H. PERRY

Lumber and Mill Co.'s

Lumber Yard and Planing Mills,

COMMERCIAL STREET.

To Labor is Honorable,

AND CAN BE SECURED AT RIDGWAY'S Reliable Employment Bureau, No. 20½ West First street, this city. Help of all kinds, in all branches of industry, constantly on hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO.

(Successors to Dotter & Bradley),

HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carpets, Furniture, Wall Paper and Decorations in the State

Outside of San Francisco,

And Will Not be Undersold. Call and See Them.

259 AND 261 NORTH MAIN STREET.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINCOLN PARK!

(OAK GROVE.)

Choice Land! Delightful Climate! Beautiful Scenery!

The Best and Most Abundant Supply of Water in Pasadena.

No more desirable place for pleasant homes in Southern California. The Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad will soon be completed to Pasadena, thus bringing LINCOLN PARK in close connection with the heart of the city of Los Angeles. A portion of the lots on this desirable tract are now offered at very low prices and on the most favorable terms.

For particulars call on or address

GEORGE W. WILSON,

Or *EDWARD McLEAN,* Lincoln Park, South Pasadena.

35 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. jun24 1m

500

FOR SALE—Five hundred of the most desirable HILL LOTS, many of them perfectly level. They will be sold at

Fifty per cent. Less than Their Intrinsic Value.

As these lots were purchased many years ago from the city direct, by the acre, in large quantity, it enables me to offer this great bargain.

Many of these lots are fronting on graded streets, and they are only from five to fifteen minutes' walk from the Courthouse; all supplied by the Beaudry Water Works.

Apply to

V. BEAUDRY,

201 New High Street.

jun19 1m

"THE GLENWOOD."

—IF YOU WANT A—

Range, Gasoline or Oil Stove,

Do not buy until you have seen the Best Assortment in the City

—AT—

CHAPMAN & PAUL'S,

—DEALERS IN—

Stoves, Hardware, Tinware

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

OIL AND GASOLINE

—ALSO—

Plumbing & Tin-roofing,

12 and 14 Commercial Street

sep3 tf

Koster's Bakery,

Ice Cream, Coffee & Oyster Parlors

—ARE THE—

HANDSOMEST IN THE STATE.

Hollenbeck Block,

SPRING STREET. oc21

KERCKHOFF, CUZNER MILL AND LUMBER CO.!

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER, DOORS, BLINDS,

WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, LATH, PICKETS, SHINGLES,

Corner Alameda and Macy Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OF EASTERN HARDWOODS such as OAK, HICKORY, ASH, WALNUT and POPLAR, which we will sell at San Francisco prices. Also PARQUETRY FLOORING, made of MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, WALNUT and ASH, in a variety of patterns. m19

DR. U. SMITH

31 North Main Street.

Gold Fillings

From the smallest to entire crowns, made with gold guaranteed to stand the test of time and use.

Artificial Teeth Inserted

On rubber, celluloid, gutta percha, silver and gold. Gold, for health and durability, is preferable.

Painless Extraction.

DR. SMITH has recently invented and constructed an improved apparatus that will, IN THIRTY SECONDS make the most aching tooth and the most painful gums as insensible as the ... by means of ... in all cases—children and adults—absolutely painless and harmless.

The Santa Monica Hotel

AND COTTAGES,

Eighty Rooms. Forty of them with Fireplaces.

Electric Bells. Telephone connection with Los Angeles. Pleasantly situated on the bluff overlooking the ocean.

Trains leave Los Angeles at 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; leave Santa Monica at 7:35 a. m. and 5 p. m. Delightful drives on the beach and up the mountain canyons. At the BATH HOUSE on the beach, directly in front of the hotel, hot ocean water baths are always ready and are alone worth the trip to Santa Monica. Tourists should not fail to visit this delightful resort.

SCOTT & HUMPHREY, Proprietors.

al7 tf

Excelsior Steam Laundry,

Cor. of Dale and Mission Sts. Telephone No. 268.

RAYDER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

This new Steam Laundry is provided with all the latest modern appliances, including the Troy Washer, and is now prepared to do all kinds of Washing in a manner which has never before been equaled in this city.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of the city.

SAN PEDRO LUMBER COMPANY,

San Pedro, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Lumber Dealers

MERICK REYNOLDS, Resident Partner

San Pedro Cal. sep1tf

Abernethy & Co., 73 N. Spring St.,

Are receiving a large stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, HATS

Furnishing Goods, Etc.

PRICES TO SUIT HARD TIMES.

The Fuel Question Again!

Notwithstanding the oft-repeated assertion of those interested in the different oil burning schemes, we still continue to furnish the citizens of Los Angeles with the SAFEST, SUREST, and at the same time the CHEAPEST FUEL IN THE MARKET; COAL, of which we have three kinds, Wellington, Sydney and Santa Ana, and good Dry Wood. We also have a stock of Oak Charcoal, extra choice for Restaurant, Tailors' or Tinners' use. Hay and Grain of all kinds. Prompt delivery. Telephone 144.

HOLMES & SCOTT, 157 South Spring St.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—By a woman, work by day or week. 229 New High st. july4 3t

WAITER—Situation wanted to work evenings, by a young man, in restaurant or taking care of a horse, for his board. Address L. E. N., Times office. jun28 tf

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—Lumber salesman and book-keeper; must have had experience. Address W. A., this office. july4 3t

WANTED—First-class cook at 601 Pearl street, head of Sixth. july4 1t

WANTED—A good girl to take care of baby and assist in light housework. Apply at 330 W. Second st., after 10 a. m. july2 3t

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—Cottage of about five rooms and bath, in pleasant neighborhood; not too far from business center; will lease from one to three years at reasonable rent. Address BARTLETT BROS., corner First and Spring sts. jun24 tf

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A horse for his keeping, for about two months; a reasonable price will be paid for the use of a carriage. Address P. O. Box 466. july4 2t

WANTED—To sell a Caligraph, as good as new. Apply to P. O. No. 1410. jun27 10t

TO LET—ROOMS.

355 S. FORT ST.—Pleasant furnished rooms. july3 1m

501 S. SPRING—Furnished rooms, with or without board, $5 to $8 per month; board, $4.50 per week. july2 1m

400 FORT ST.—Pleasant, sunny, corner rooms, with privilege of light housekeeping. july2 1t

517 SIXTH ST.—Two or three rooms; furnished; with water; $5 each. jun23 20t

121 S. MAIN ST.—Furnished rooms from $6 to $15 per month. jun26 6t

126 S. OLIVE ST.—For three months from July 6th, three furnished rooms for housekeeping. jun27 tf

TO LET—Two handsome rooms, with or without board, in one of the finest houses in the city. Address H. B., Times office. mr18 tf

TO LET—HOUSES.

TO LET—For three or four months, elegantly furnished house of seven rooms and bath; three minutes' walk from Postoffice. Address Lock Box I, Los Angeles. july3 1w

TO LET—A new house of 4 rooms. Apply at 117 Geary st. july4 1t

TO LET—Two houses, No. 13 and 15 Seventh street. july1 1w

TO LET—House of seven rooms; bath; barn; chicken house; garden, etc.; No. 14 Seventh st. july1 1w

TO LET—For the season, at Santa Monica, the KIMBALL VILLA; 10 rooms completely furnished; elegant grounds; only a few steps to beach. Apply to Mrs. M. H. KIMBALL, Kimball Mansion, 131 New High st., Los Angeles. jun30 1w

TO LET—Two new houses of four rooms each; only three minutes' walk from the postoffice; rent $20; water free. Apply to F. J. GILLMORE, Nadeau Block. jun23 tf

TO LET—Partially furnished house of five rooms, on Fourth st., near Olive; also four-room house on California st., near Main. Apply at office. BARNARD & BENEDICT, 405 N. Spring st.; telephone No. 168. my29 tf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—One acre on west side of Figueroa st., near electric light; fronts 141 feet on this fine avenue; price, $1800, or half acre, $900. Address OWNER, Box 86 P. O. july2 tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain; house of three large rooms. HEFFNER & HAIZLIP, 10½ N. Main st. july2 4t

FOR SALE—A nice lot on Charity st.; will take horse and buggy as part payment. Inquire at Room 11, Widney Block. july2 3t

FOR SALE—House of five rooms, hard finish; pantry, two closets; southeast corner of Pearl and Virgin; lot 60x110; all fenced in. july2 7w

FOR SALE—Five acres of choice land 3½ miles from Courthouse; splendid location and neighborhood; this is choice land for growing pears or will grow alfalfa without irrigation; a great bargain. Apply at Room 8, P. O. Building. jun20 tf

FOR SALE—A choice building lot on Hill street, between Tenth and Eleventh sts.; 50x155 feet, with an alley. Apply to J. C. KAYS, 341 N. Main st. jun28 1m

FOR SALE—(Good investment)—Three gentlemen desire one more to join in the planting of gum trees on 40 acres; $150 cash, $150 in monthly payments of $12.50 per month, and $120 with 8 per cent. interest at end of two years, will pay for an undivided ... Estimated income at least $300 for each ten acres, at end of five years, from sale of timber. Box 1460, Los Angeles postoffice. jun8 1m

FOR SALE—$3000, half cash; 20 acres of Navel oranges, apricots and grapes, in bearing, at Etiwanda. ELGIN DE BRUCK, 3 South Fort st. jun16 1m

FOR SALE—(Hill street, near Second)—Well improved residence property; good location; close to business; pays over 12 per cent.; room for more buildings. Inquire of owner, at 63 N. Spring st. jun14 tf

FOR SALE—On easy terms, cottage of five rooms, pantry and closets; house is hard finished; stable for three horses and room for two carriages; lot has a large frontage and is all covered with trees, vines and flower garden; one half block from street cars, and on choice side of the street; furniture can be had if wanted. R. E. ALEXANDER, 4 W. First st. jun7 1m

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Two fruit dryers, one large size; two incubators—one Eclipse, one Petaluma. Inquire at AUCTION HOUSE, 250 Spring st. july1 1w

FOR SALE—Flags and Firecrackers, at OLMSTED & WALES'S, 12 W. First st. jun22

FOR SALE—Furniture in a first-class lodging house; a bargain for cash. Apply on premises, 208 S. Main st., corner Third. jun17 1m

FOR SALE—Part of threshing outfit, including kitchen, trap wagon, tanks and derrick wagon; will exchange for city lot. E. E. ALEXANDER, No. 4 W. First st. jun7 tf

FOR SALE—If you want to buy or sell furniture and household goods, try the new secondhand store, 22 South Main st., a few doors below the Opera House. my1 tf

FOR SALE—Water motor, four-horse power; it is in perfect order and will be sold cheap. M. S. BAKER & CO. ap29 tf

FOR SALE—A lot of old newspapers, suitable for wrapping, for sale cheap. Apply TIMES counting room. lly24tf

FOR SALE—LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—First-class, gentle family horse, 6 years old. Inquire at the corner of 169 E. Charity st., or of WILL D. GOULD, Temple Block. july4 1w

FOR SALE—Fine fresh cow. First house east of street car barn, Boyle Heights. july2 1w

FOR SALE—A few Holstein bulls; ready for service; a choice lot for sale at farmers' prices. Apply at cor. of Pearl and Seventh streets. jun30 1m

FOR SALE—A fresh young cow; gentle; gives 20 quarts per day; price $60. Address P. O. Box 1378. jun20 1w

FOR SALE—Jersey cows; choice and kind; from $70 upwards; come and see before buying. All kinds of poultry. Washington st., near Main: WILLIAM NILES, Fine Stock Raiser. jun21 1m

ROOMS AND BOARD

WANTED—A few boarders at No. 620 Spring st.; Main-st. car line passes the rear of the premises; terms reasonable. july2 1w

ROOMS—With board, at 539 Hill st., half a block from Sixth st. cars. MRS. FENTON. jun 23 2w

211 AND 213 OLIVE HILL, BETWEEN Third and Fourth sts.—Rooms single or en suite, with board. jun20 1m

439 PEARL ST.—Private boarding; pleasant location at the end of the Sixth-st. car line. MRS. D. J. WHIPPLE. my28

THE MAKARA HOUSE, 221 MAIN ST., near Third; pleasant sunny rooms; good table; prices reasonable; everything first-class. my6 6mo

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD, cor. of 5th and Olive sts. MRS. PASCOE. Jun14 1m

MONEY TO LOAN.

$2000 TO LOAN ON FOUR OR FIVE years time. PICKET & KELLEY, 259 North Main st. jun6 tf

MONEY TO LOAN—On first-class securities, city or country property, by F. G. EDDY & CO., No. 10 Court st., opposite Court-house. my26 tf

WANTED—To lend $50,000 on City or Country property. J. W. BROWNING, No. 7 S. Main st. my6tf

MONEY TO LOAN, APPLY TO BENT & ROWAN, 33 South Spring st. fe20 tf

LOST.

LOST—Between Third and Fifth, on Hill st., a lady's gold watch and guard chain. Please return to No. 526 Hill st., and receive a liberal reward. Mrs. H. H. WILCOX. july3 2t

LOST—On June 9th, a pongee parasol; red lining, with monogram "S C H" on outside. Return to No. 10 Downey Block, and receive reward. jun10 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LEASE—120 feet on Spring st., corner Seventh st. Apply 250 Spring st. july1 1w

GRADUATES AND OTHER EDUCATED young persons wishing to learn typewriting and a new and rapidly acquired method of stenography can do so by calling on MISS LAURENCE, at 439 Pearl st. jun23 1m

J. T. SADDLER AND WIFE, PRACTICAL house cleaners; carpets cleaned and put down. 555 Chaves st., near new depot. jun7 1m

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—City and ranch property in Texas for Los Angeles city or county property. Address P. O. Box 771. jun30 1w

FOR EXCHANGE—Land in New York State for real or personal property here. T. C. NARAMORE, 206 Temple st. my23 tf

TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET—All kinds of turnouts at the TURF STABLE, 122 and 124 W. First st. jun30 1w

TO LET—Office at 83 North Spring st. july3 tf

TO LET—Vienna Theater, by night, week or month; open and can be seen through the day. Inquire of JOHN C. BELL, Auctioneer, Room 32 Temple Block. jun23 2w

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

M. Lehman.........Stage Manager
H. Decker.........Assistant Stage Manager

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

JULY 4TH, 1885.

Grand Matinee and Evening Performance.

The Owl Dramatic Club,

Of Los Angeles,

Have the honor to announce their next performance, when they will appear in J. Stirling Coyne's celebrated three-act comedy entitled

A WIDOW HUNT.

No effort has been spared to make this performance fully up to the high standard of excellence already attained.

ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquet Reserved......$1 00
Balcony......50

MATINEE.

Dress Circle and Parquet Reserved......75
Children......50

Subscribers have the privilege of reserving their seats three days before the box office is open to the general public. Tickets can be obtained by addressing M. Lehman, P. O. Box 785.

For cast and full particulars see small bills. jun23 11t

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

LECTURE.

"THE DIGNITY OF WOMAN."

BY MONSIGNOR CAPEL.

Wednesday, July 8th, at 8 P. M.

Admission......$1

Tickets for sale at the box Office of the Opera House. july2 6t

For Sale!

DECIDED BARGAINS.

$4500—House and lot near two lines of street cars, not far out; splendid location, most desirable front; lot 50x150; house of 7 rooms, all hard finished, part of them papered and frescoed; bath-room and closets; house all furnished, Brussels carpets, etc.; stable and chicken corral.

$350 to $475—A few splendid lots in Grover Orchard tract, 60x125, all in bearing fruit trees.

$1850—A very central lot on clean side of the best resident street; only one left; certain to be sold soon.

$1800—New cottage of four rooms, bath and closets, hard finished; two bay windows; sliding doors; excellent neighborhood; lot set to orange trees, grapevines, black berries, etc.; very neat place and cheap.

$1350—Ten acres at Compton; very best land; two houses, barn for six horses, wagon shed for two wagons, artesian well, etc.; two acres in bearing apple orchard; best land in California for alfalfa and truly a bargain.

$4000—Twenty-five acres near the city; apple, peach, pear, prune, quince, fig and grapes for family use; house of four rooms; good flowing well, plenty of water to irrigate the whole place; all in fine alfalfa; now rented for milk ranch at $40 per month; one-half cash; splendid bargain.

$1850—Cottage of five rooms, pantry, etc.; lot 60x120; street cars pass the door; stable; fruit trees and flowers; good well, wind-mill and tank; good location—certainly a bargain.

$10,000—Two-story double tenement house on Fort st.; fine location; 14 rooms, 2 halls, 4 china closets; 2 pantries; all in complete order.

$45 per acre—160 acres 8 miles from the city; all first-class land; fine well of water; splendid crop of grain this year.

$11,000—Highly improved place on Olive st.; ten rooms and all modern improvements; most magnificent view in the State; barn, etc.

$200 to $500 lots, 50x150, in Garey tract.

$200 to $500 lots, 50x150, in Miller tract.

Desirable property in all parts of the city and country. Property to exchange, money to loan, houses to rent, rents collected, etc.

LAMB & GRIFFIN,

jun16 tf 19 W. First st., Widney Block.

CATARRH!

And Consumption are Caused by Atmospheric Germs, Which Develop into Parasites. These Diseases are

Scientifically Treated By

W. N. DAVIS, M. D., M. C. P. S. O.

Graduate of "Chicago Homœopathic College," Chicago, and "College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario," Canada.

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIALIST of Diseases of Ear, Nose, Throat, Chest, and all Chronic Diseases.

CATARRH

Is caused by the presence of parasites, microscopical in size, in the mucous membranes. The germs are deposited from the air and become more readily developed and increase more rapidly in systems debilitated from any cause, as in scrofulous subjects and in those suffering from a hypersemic or torpid liver, which causes the blood to become impoverished.

The catarrh is first located in the anterior part of the nose and the patient seems to have a cold in the head, from which he is scarcely ever free. This gradually extends to the posterior nares and mucous is expelled, especially in the morning, from the throat, but in rare cases there is no discharge, a dry sensation in the nostrils above being present.

In time the mucous membrane becomes thickened, so that respiration through the nose is difficult or impossible, then the germs are deposited directly into the throat and lungs. This stage of the disease will be noticed by a hacking cough or simply a disposition to clear the throat. Sometimes the germs will lie dormant for years until such time as the lungs become in a fit condition for their development. This condition may be the result of a severe cold or any debilitating disease, when the germ is able to multiply and produce its kind. Then colds do not pass off as other colds have done and we have a case of Chronic Bronchitis or Catarrh of the Lungs, which is often mistaken for consumption and may pass into that disease if not arrested.

Our treatment consists in using such remedies, either in spray or inhalation, as will destroy these germs or parasites, soften the mucous in the lungs and facilitate expectoration. This gives constitutional medicines a chance to build up the system and our mild climate can better exert its curative influence. This climate alone very often apparently arrests the disease, but there is always danger of a relapse until the cause is removed. Nasal Catarrh is frequently cured with from one to four applications of medicine. Every lung disease can be cured if taken in time and in hopeless cases life can be prolonged and comfort given to the patient.

Simple Nasal Catarrh and pharyngitis can be treated at a distance by writing for a list of questions, but if lungs are involved an examination at office is necessary.

Consultation and Examination Free.

Office Hours—10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

W. N. DAVIS, M. D.,

45½ North Spring Street, over People's Store, Los Angeles, Cal. july1 1m

Carr & Russell

REAL ESTATE.

To Exchange—For Los Angeles city and county property:

320 acres No. 1 land in Spokane county, Washington Territory.
Houses and lots and land in Kansas.
A fine residence in Topeka, Kansas.
A fine residence in Denver and in Boulder, Colorado.
A fine residence in Randolph, Massachusetts.
Lands and houses in different parts of Iowa.
Lands and houses in Minnesota.
Lands and houses in Wisconsin.
Lands and houses in Illinois.
Houses and lots in Chicago, Clinton and Greenville.
Property in all parts of Los Angeles county to trade for city property.
City property to trade for country property.

Houses to Rent. Money to Loan

Come and see us if you have any thing to trade.

CARR & RUSSELL,
my31 302½ N. Main st.

A Bargain for Thirty Days!

640 acres of the finest alfalfa and vine lands in the State, all under cultivation; 400 acres fenced and cross-fenced with four boards; 60 acres in alfalfa; bounded on one side by a running stream of water, with thirty-foot irrigating canal through the land; house of seven rooms; large barn and out-buildings; a good well at 40 feet at the house and barn, sparkling and cold; now rented for $400 per year, party agreeing to put in 80 acres of alfalfa in addition; lease runs three years; will sell this beautiful farm for $30 per acre; a part cash and balance mortgage at 8 per cent interest; will take $300 in city property.

CARR & RUSSELL,
jun7 1m 302½ N. Main st.

Weather Report.

Local Bulletin.—At 4 a. m. yesterday the thermometer registered 54, at noon 80, and at 8 p. m. 64. Barometer for corresponding periods, 30.05, 30.06, 30.05. Maximum temperature, 83; minimum, 54. Weather at 8 p. m., clear.

Signal Service Indications—[By telegraph from San Francisco last night.]—Night bulletin signal service reports fair weather for the next 24 hours all along the coast.

The Weekly Mirror.

The WEEKLY MIRROR, for the current week contains in addition to its usual full news and literary departments, the article on the improvements of Los Angeles city, a summary of the real estate transfers for the past six months, and much other information which will be of interest to Eastern friends. Single copies in wrappers five cents each.

THE CITY.

Dots.

The roller coaster will not run Sunday.

A Baptist church was dedicated at Duarte last Sunday. It cost $2900.

Money to loan—Graham & Clarke.

The display of fire-works on First street hill to-night will be the finest ever made in this city. A band of music will be in attendance.

Money to loan, F. H. Barclay.

Visit Iron Sulphur Springs for health and pleasure. The waters are excellent for dyspepsia, rheumatism and many chronic diseases.

San Antonio cañon is having a mining boom. The mines will pay about $20 per day per man, but there is difficulty in obtaining water.

The Morning Star, Glens Falls, New York, states that M. A. Dunham, a prominent business man of that place, is coming to this city to reside. He left on the first of the month. Several Glens Falls families will come out here this fall.

Iron Sulphur Springs is a delightful retreat. Try it once and you will be sure to go again.

Plans for an elegant new car for the roller coaster have been drawn.

Any person wishing Texas lands can call at my offices and interview Colonel Sam Seaton, from Fort Worth for a few days, who has a large lot of land to dispose of in that country. Chas. Charnock, rooms 11 and 12, Widney block.

In another column appears the sworn statement of the condition of the Los Angeles Savings Bank at the close of business, June 30, 1885.

Catalina Island is again open to campers this year. The yacht Ida, Captain Aug. Wielen, now makes regular trips from San Pedro. Campers are not permitted to hunt or carry dogs with them.

Boston and Chicago Magnetic and Electric Sanitarium give hot and cold magnetic baths, No. 28 South Spring street, Hammond block.

House comforts are plenty at Iron Sulphur Springs. Good table, pleasant rooms and delightful surroundings.

The Flower Festival Society will serve ice cream and cake July 4th at 118 First street, Nadeau Block, to aid in furnishing the Woman's Boarding Home. (The ice cream will be furnished by the Los Angeles Ice Cream Company.)

An excursion from this place East, via the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, has passed resolutions complimentary to W. G. Shaw, who had them in charge.

Following are the Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade for July: Messrs. Albert Brown, H. Siegel, Samuel Meyer, Jacob Loew, Phil Lauth, W. G. Kerckhoff and R. McGarvin.

It is estimated that the raisin crop of Riverside will reach fully 100,000 boxes this year, which will net the growers, while the raisins are in the sweat box, $120,000. The income will be an average of $120 per acre for all the vineyards.

Hay, both barley and alfalfa, is advancing in price owing to the short crops.

Murrietta is a new and promising town in San Diego county. A hotel costing $5000 has already been erected, and it is proposed to erect a $3000 school-house.

In a few days residents of Highland Park will vote on a proposition to issue bonds for the erection of a fine new school-house.

The orphans will take in the roller coaster two forenoons next week.

A bad hole exists in the gutter at the corner of Temple and Buena Vista streets. A man with a double team drove into it last evening and considerable damage was done his vehicle before it could be extricated.

San Antonio cañon is being improved by the Pomona Land and Water Company, and everything made pleasant for campers.

News was received in this city yesterday of the death, in San Francisco, of Providencio Yorba, brother of the Messrs. Yorba, of this city. Mr. Yorba was a resident of Yorba, near Anaheim, but had gone to the city to have an operation performed on him. It proved fatal.

According to the Progress the following new buildings are being erected at Pomona: A $20,000 hotel, an Episcopal and a Catholic church, a two-story block and several dwelling houses.

PERSONAL.

F. V. E. Seburg, of Chihuahua, Mexico, is registered at the Depot Hotel.

H. Sherwood, of the Capitol Milling Company, arrives from the north this noon.

The TIMES is indebted to C. W. Wiggin, of Dover, N. H., for a copy of the Dover Republican.

Justice Henry C. Austin is "under the weather," and went down to Santa Monica last evening in the hope of recuperating.

Miss Fannie Lockhart and Miss Jennie Winston left San Pedro yesterday with a party to celebrate the Fourth on Catalina Island. They will return some time next week.

Judge Cheney has gone to San Diego, and will deliver the Fourth of July oration in that city to-day. The residents of the "Havre of Los Angeles" are fortunate in their selection of a speaker.

The TIMES had a call yesterday from John Isaac, of the San Bernardino Times. Mr. Isaac thinks that San Bernardino will recover all of her lost mining trade upon the completion of the Californian Southern to Waterman.

Miss Mary Foy, daughter of Mr. S. C. Foy, of Los Angeles, and niece of our fellow-townsman, John M. Foy, came up last evening on a short visit to her many friends and relatives here.—[San Bernardino Index.

At the St. Charles: C. Moorhead, C. A. Barnes, Mojave; H. Burton, H. Lincoln, San Francisco; John Isaac and wife, San Bernardino; James M. Newport, Boston; L. H. McCullough, Richmond; Mrs. R. E. Ross, Boca; Mrs. Hale, Pomona; J. W. Lapham and son, Orange; Geo. Nelson, Fresno.

Last Chance.

By instruction from the American Art Gallery, Philadelphia, the entire collection of oil paintings and water colors must be closed out in a few days. Don't miss this opportunity of getting one of those masterpieces at your own price, as the entire invoice will be sold regardless of value at auction and private sale. Call at once at 15 South Spring street, next to Nadeau block.—[Adv.

Fourth of July.

In another column appears the programme for Fourth of July; also, the notices to societies, companies, etc., expected to participate. The fire-works will be displayed on First street hill, commencing at 7:30 p. m.

WE CELEBRATE.

How the Glorious Fourth Will be Boomed in Los Angeles To-day.

The first bombs, fire-crackers and squibs, which, with the independence born of the American heart, hurled defiance at the city government, were fired early last evening. At midnight there was a perfect fusillade of explosives, backed by the tooting of whistles. And thus was ushered in the day we celebrate. This morning the boys, young and old, will be at it again, and it is probable that the authorities who attempted to "sit down" on fire-crackers will be blown (figuratively speaking) higher than Gilroy's kite.

The city has been duly decorated with bunting. Nearly every prominent block shows its colors in some form, and many private residences are patriotic in proportion to their size.

All arrangements for the celebration seem to be complete, and the TIMES bespeaks a demonstration such as has never been excelled in Los Angeles. The full programme appears in another place. The literary exercises will be held on the city lot, corner of Second and Spring streets.

THE CELEBRATION AT THE HOSPITAL.

Many flags were sent by friends, yesterday, to be used in decorating the County Hospital to-day. The exercises begin at 2 p. m. Oscar Macy, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, will preside; Rev. Mr. Young, of the Morris Vineyard Church, will be chaplain; A. J. Newton, of Newton, Chaplin & Co., will have charge of the vocal music; Joshua Talbot will read the Declaration of Independence, and Hon. Myron Norton will deliver the oration.

Hellman, Haas & Co. very thoughtfully sent over a box of cigars as their contribution towards the good cheer of the Natal Day celebration.

THE OWLS.

A leading feature of the Fourth of July celebration will be the entertainments of the Owl Dramatic Club at the Opera House, afternoon and evening. *A Widow Hunt* is the play on the boards. It abounds in laughable situations and spicy dialogue. The Owls will do their best and they should have full houses. And, by the way, would it not be a good idea for the Owls to repeat their entertainment early next week for the benefit of some charitable enterprise? Many people will be drawn away by picnics, excursions and celebrations to-day who will regret to miss the play. Next week they could and would attend.

JACK HORNER.

Big Chief Horner
Sat in a corner
Before the Fourth of July,
And he said to the boys,
"You must make no noise;
For a very big Chief am I."

Little Chief Horner
Sat in a corner
Upon the Fourth of July;
He stuck in his thumb
And pulled out a bomb,
And said to the boys, "Let 'er 8) !"

SNAP-CRACKERS.

The procession will be a whopper.

Look out for the fiery, untamed Exempts.

Salutes of 100 guns will be fired from the hill, this morning and evening, by Walker & Smith.

Chief of Police Horner will have the solid vote of Young America. He says the fire-cracker may rise and shine, Councils to the contrary notwithstanding.

The fire-cracker is an amiable toy, but it should be handled discreetly. The city hasn't lost any great conflagration, and it isn't looking for any.

The display of fireworks from the First street hill, between 7:30 and 8 this evening, will be a huge affair, and will undoubtedly draw an enormous crowd.

There was an able torchlight procession at 1:30 this morning—Gus Leonard's band (a drum and cornet), three flags, one Chinese lantern and nine boys.

The exercises at the County Hospital this afternoon at 2 o'clock will be highly enjoyed by the inmates, and are expected to draw a goodly attendance from outside.

The stand for the literary exercises on the city hall lot has been draped and decorated until it looks both gay and gaudy. Plank seats for several hundred persons surround the stand on three sides.

That a general interest is taken in to-day's celebration is clearly evinced by the immense amount of decoration visible. As a rule the displays are not individually elaborate, but in the aggregate they loom up imposingly.

A large number of Angeleños who are pretty closely tied down to business ordinarily, will take advantage of the d. we c., and go Fourth to the mountains or the seaside for their frolic.

The ball of the Turnverein Germania to-night is expected to be a decidedly pleasant occasion. It will partake of the nature of an ovation to "the boys" who distinguished themselves at the Sacramento Turn-Bezirk.

The serenade started at midnight by the Electric Light Works whistle, the City Foundry whistle, the Main street fire ball, and something like a million fire-crackers, cannon-crackers and bombs, was widely heard, if not universally enjoyed.

He who has steers to shed might as well prepare to shed them now. Also, to stable his horses. The steer and horse have their good points, but they don't appreciate pure patriotism in the form of a cannon-cracker under-foot. Unless there is great care, some ugly runaways are liable to result.

The festive fire-cracker began to make itself heard early yesterday afternoon. The small boy cannot be suppressed, and tends to previousness. He generally fires away about three-fourths of his Fourth before the Fourth comes at all. As the evening wore on, the toot of the cracker became more vociferous and more frequent, and for some hours along Spring and Main streets it was hard to hear one's self think. Most of the "boys" were tolerably old boys, too.

THE FIRST ACCIDENT.

Seven Boys Injured by an Explosion at Downey.

The first of the long train of accidents which only a lucky Fourth of July does not bring, occurred at Downey last evening, and was of a very serious nature. Twelve boys were gathered around an anvil which was doing service as a cannon. One of them carelessly threw away his cigarette stump. It fell in the powder can, and an explosion followed which severely burned seven of the boys. The name of one of them cannot be learned, but the others were Dan Kendrick, Gus Harter, Jim Rivers, Dan Dismuke, —— Tagart, —— Richards. Some of them were so terribly burned, we are informed by telephone, that the flesh is ready to drop from their faces. They are being attended by Drs. Smith, Hendrick and Merchant.

The New County Jail.

An item in last evening's Express stated that County Clerk Dunsmoor received, on Thursday, the plans for the new county jail, and that they will be spread before the Board of Supervisors next Monday and orders for the erection of the new building be doubtless given immediately. The item is incorrect, and gives a wrong impression. No plans for the new jail have been received, but a number of plans of Eastern jails have arrived, and these will be examined by the Board and possibly some ideas obtained from them. There is no certainty about the immediate erection of the new jail. It will have to be built soon, but our own architects will have charge of its construction.

Orphans' Home.

The annual meeting of the Orphans' Home Association will be held at the Congregational church on Tuesday, July 7, at 2:30 o'clock. The attendance of all interested in the work of the association is desired.

Placer Mining at Alpine.

Mr. Henry Kenhan, who is interested in placer mining near Alpine station, returned to the city yesterday, giving glowing accounts of the prospects. The Happy Thought mine is being worked with a dry washer with flattering results, an ounce of gold being taken out to the ton. The capacity of the dry washer is soon to be enlarged to 75 tons per day. Its fortunate owners are Dr. Crawford, J. B. Martin, Louis Martin, Gus. Runkenbach, Chas. T. Healy, Theo. Frohlinger, Chas. Kindelberger, Henry Kenhan and Chas. F. Happ.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Union Installation of Officers of Five Lodges.

The officers-elect of the four city lodges of Knights of Pythias, together with those of Gardenia Lodge of Alhambra, met at Pythian Castle last night, for a union installation. A large number of members were present, completely filling the hall. District Deputy Grand Chancellors M. G. McKoon and Edmond Roth acted as masters of ceremonies, assisted by the following Grand officers:

Grand Chancellors M. G. McKoon, and Edmond Roth, Vice Grand Chancellor A. W. Potts, Grand Prelate J. R. Summers, Grand K. of R. and S. J. B. Brierly, Grand Master of Arms J. B. Brown.

Olive Lodge, No. 26—Past Chancellor, T. A. Gardner; Chancellor Commander, H. H. Boyce; Vice-Chancellor, Dr. E. A. Clark; Prelate, W. R. Lewis; K. of R. and S., M. C. Marsh; Master Finance, R. A. Ling, P. C.; Master of Exchequer, A. W. Potts, P. C.; Inside Guard, J. R. Summers, P. C.; Outside Guard, E. F. De Celis, P. C.

La Fraternite Lodge, No. 79—P. C., Edmond Roth; C. C., P. Ballade; V. C., C. Pellegrin; P., L. Glaize; K. of R. and S., Em. Eyrand; M. of F., A. Mesplon; M. of E., A. C. Boques; M. d'A., L. Etchardies; I. G., J. Levy; O. G., Z. Gosselin.

Tri-Color, No. 96—L. A. Scholes, P. C.; H. T. Payne, C. C. (re-elected); Arthur Bray, V. C.; E. C. Manning, Prelate; J. S. Smith, K. of R. & S.; J. A. Montgomery, M. of E.; S. B. Hunt, M. of F.; J. C. Moore, M. of E.; P. J. O'Neil, I. G.; J. W. Hanby, O. G.

Gardenia Lodge No. 127, (located at San Gabriel)—P. C., B. M. Lelong; C. C., S. Shaw; V. C., H. L. Kaufman; Prelate, W. L. Phillips; M. of A., E. M. Funk; Inside G., W. E. Ferguson; Outside G., John E. Harbert; Attendants, J. Harbert, Err Scoville, B. S. Stoneman, T. D. Kellogg.

Gauntlet Lodge No. 129.—P. C., A. A. Eckstrom; C. C., W. H. H. Russell; V. C., A. J. Newton; Prel., E. A. Warner; K. R. and S., H. C. Wassman; M. of F., B. Lee Vickery; M. of E., H. N. Urmy; M. A., Frank W. Conant; I. G., Fred. H. Terry; O. G., W. B. Griffith.

At the close speeches were made by about twenty Knights, and the following unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of all the Lodges here assembled be extended to Grand Chancellors McKoon and Roth and the Grand Officers for their courteous attendance and installation of the officers elect.

AT POMONA.

District Deputy Grand Chancellor M. G. McKoon went to Pomona on Wednesday, accompanied by Past Chancellor J. R. Summers, and installed the following officers-elect of Ætna Lodge No. 107, K. of P.: P. C., J. J. Henry; C. C., S. J. Ralph; V. C., J. H. Lee; Prel., C. M. Lee; M. of F., S. Wisekopf; M. of E., W. T. Martin; M. of A., H. E. Stoddard; I. G., Geo. L. Henry; O. G., A. S. Kinne.

Carpenters' Union—Election of Officers.

Union No. 56, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, met in Good Templars' Hall last night, and elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: President, S. B. Johnson; Vice-President, Geo. G. Murray; Recording Secretary, W. R. Carter; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, A. Vinetta; Treasurer, J. D. Fyke; Conductor, John McGilvray; Warden, L. A. Heisler; Trustees, R. F. Heath and J. W. Wilson.

The Eagle Corps Ball.

The Eagle Corps Band, whose growth in numbers and in musical proficiency has been so notable, gave a very pleasant concert and ball, last night, in Turnverein Hall. The music was well rendered, and dancing went on merrily well into the edge of the day we celebrate. A large number were present.

Notice.

All guests who are invited to participate in the celebration, including President of the Day, Orator, Reader, Poet, Chaplains, Mayor, Councilmen, etc., will meet at the Supreme Court rooms, Commercial street, this morning at 9:30 sharp.

Dividend Declared.

Attention is called to a notice in another column of the first regular dividend declared by the new Savings Bank of Southern California.

BRIEFS.

Only one death in the city yesterday.

The Supervisors begin the month's work on Monday.

The Board of Education meets on Tuesday.

The scaly acacias in the Plaza are being dug up by the roots.

The Santa Rosa sails north to-morrow, and the Los Angeles on Monday.

One boy was arrested last evening for firing snap-crackers, but was released.

A large delegation from Vigilance Hook and Ladder Company attended yesterday the funeral of Guadalupe Lugo, a deceased member.

At the Fourth of July exercises to-day the invocation will be pronounced by Rev. P. F. Bresee, and the benediction by Rev. F. M. Kirkham.

A runaway was picked up by the police at 9 o'clock last night, on Hill street, between Fourth and Fifth. Bald-faced sorrel horse and light wagon.

H. C. Beville has secured the contract for building the $20,000 addition to the Capitol Milling Company's roller process mill. The addition will be brick, three stories high, and 80x200 feet.

Captain P. M. Darcy went to Stockton, yesterday, taking Charles K. Lapham, a 19-year-old crazy boy from near Anaheim. He had been pronounced insane in Judge Brunson's court.

The sympathies of the community go out to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lyons, who yesterday buried their year-old boy, Harold. Nobody knows the grief except a father or mother who has endured it.

Park Hose Company started out to trail an alarm of fire turned in at 9 o'clock last evening. The blaze was in a brush pile at E. Nittinger's, 337 South Hope. Mr. N. had fired it to get ahead of the Fourth-of-July urchin.

John Doe Devine got comfortably drunk last night, and proceeded to celebrate about 10:30 p. m. by firing his revolver on the street. He was arrested by Officer Stanton, deprived of his gun and released on $10 bail.

Judge Brunson's court yesterday closed its April session. On Monday, July 6th, it will convene for the July term, and after disposing of the cases set for that day and calling the calendar, will take a recess until August 10th.

The officers elect of Orange Council, No. 26, United Friends of the Pacific, will be installed at the next meeting of the Council on Wednesday evening, July 8, in Good Templars' Hall. A good attendance of the members is requested.

W. M. Short, the clever crayonist, has a bat whose pedigree he is anxiously trying to trace. He has received numerous scientific opinions, but isn't quite certain yet whether the animal is a vampire bat, a base-ball bat, a cotton bat or a combat.

The shooting tournament at the City Garden to-day and to-morrow will consist of pool-shooting, entirely, at Peoria blackbirds and live pigeons. Cheatham, of San Bernardino, could not be brought down to a match with Chick, of this city.

Chief Engineer Frank B. Day dropped into the new engine house yesterday morning to see about his horse, which has been cooped up there, as stated in yesterday's TIMES. Day had a hot word-fight with driver Smith, and finally took the horse away in rage.

Ties for five miles of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad have arrived and are being distributed along the line. It is announced that the locomotives and cars will be taken across the river on temporary cribbing and set to work on construction hauling as the line goes forward.

Following are the new officers of the Los Angeles Athletic Club: President, E. A. Preuss; Vice-President, Geo. H. Pike; Treasurer, W. M. Caswell; Recording Secretary, J. S. Thayer; Financial Secretary, G. F. Conant; Executive Committee, A. M. Lawrence, A. L. Bath, Otis Lockhart, J. D. Wiley and R. W. Pridham.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

FLORENCE.

TROUBLESOME FRUIT-PICKERS, ETC.

Correspondence of the TIMES.]

FLORENCE, July 2. — "What's the news?" Nothing in particular."

It has been cloudy and cool weather for a few days past.

Nothing new could be heard about the Florence suicide to-day.

The extent of improvements at the Spanish settlement, north of Florence station, seem to be in the whitewashing of some of the huts.

Mr. H. B. Abila of Tajauta, has just returned from harvesting his crop on his place at Pomona, and reports satisfactory results, but not a heavy yield.

The people seem to be well supplied with Fourth of July resorts this year.

A young thief was caught lately at Tajauta stealing fruit, (not for the first time either) and got very badly scared, and the mother of him "kicked, howled and foamed to the mouth" strangely, the latter of which did not signify anything only the venting of temper, and the end is not yet if the noted neighborhood thieves continue their petty larceny. J. F. C.

COVINA.

POTATO DIGGING.

Correspondence of the TIMES.]

COVINA, July 1.—Times are very quiet here in the Azusa. Potato digging has commenced, and the yield promises to be very large. Mr. J. S. Eckles informed me to-day that he dug fifty sacks from a small piece of ground, less than half an acre. The crop was volunteer. Fruit is ripening fast. The apricot crop is being gathered, and peaches are quite plentiful. Blackberries, the finest I ever saw, have ceased to be a rarity.

We have a daily mail now, and the place of distribution for Azusa, Citrus and Alosta, is changed to Puente, the former place being at El Monte.

The Fourth of July celebration of the Azusa valley, and Covina's especially, promises to be well attended. Grounds for the purpose have been nicely arranged, and will be handsomely decorated.

The parties working in the tunnel of the Development Company reported a few days ago an increase of thirty-five inches of water in one day. They report having struck a stream the largest they have yet found.

A great many are going to the San Gabriel Cañon to camp, hunt and fish this month, and your correspondent contemplates spending a few days there. If I go I will write up the Cañon for the TIMES. D. U. P.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[This is the Times-Mirror's Public Forum. Those who would stand thereon must first give the editor their real names and be responsible for their opinions and statements.]

Poisoned Quail.

To the Editor of the Times—SIR: Yesterday there were two tramps came to my ranch, about eight miles from Newhall, and asked my little boy for something to eat; at the same time one of them took two quails out of his coat pocket, saying a man gave them to him on the road, and they would give him the two birds for a piece of bread. And the boy felt sorry for them and gave them the bread and they gave him the quails. He dressed them, and when I came in I told him not to cook them. So he gave one to the dog and the other to the cat; the dog did not eat his, but the cat did, and in a few hours the cat died from poison. I suppose they must have picked them up along the road for the purpose of trading them for something to eat on their way. People should be warned of these scamps, for farmers are putting out poison to kill squirrels, and birds are liable to get poisoned too, and I do not know any better way to warn them than through your valuable paper. Yours truly,

F. M. ERWIN.

NEWHALL, July 3.

The Childs Tract—Plans for its Improvement.

Yesterday there was a large meeting of the new owners of the Childs tract at Opera House Hall. Geo. Hansen was elected chairman, and ex-Justice J. C. Morgan secretary. Colonel Howland addressed the meeting, presenting a plan for the immediate improvement and beautifying of the whole tract. This plan was unanimously approved, and a committee, composed of Messrs. Howland, Hall, Hansen, Morgan and Mackay, appointed to perfect an organization for carrying it out. The meeting then adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon. An improvement association is to be formed, sidewalks are to be laid around each block, the sanitary condition of the tract is to be made as perfect as possible, and when all the improvements are completed it is estimated that the lots will be worth more than double what they are now. An assessment of about $50 per lot will be required.

Church Dedication.

On last Sunday, June 28th, the Presbyterian people of Glendale enjoyed a very pleasant occasion in the dedication of their new church, and that, too, free of debt. Work was begun January 22d, and the building used, though unplastered, February 15th. The energy of the people themselves, and the kindness and liberality of friends, together with a liberal grant from the Board of Church Erection, soon supplied funds sufficient to complete the structure. The pastor, Rev. W. S. Young, was greatly encouraged by the progress the work has made. Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D., of Philadelphia, preached the sermon on the occasion, and Rev. J. M. Boal offered the dedicatory prayer. A dedicatory hymn, composed by a member of the congregation, was sung by the choir. Mr. E. T. Byram, the ruling elder, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, handed over the keys, which were immediately returned to the Board for further safe keeping. This community is growing very rapidly, and many and substantial improvements are constantly being made, and not least is the present neat little church. A WITNESS.

An Athletic Vine.

The Covina Independent says that an Independent reporter visited the big tomato vine of the Azusa valley this week. The vine is four years old, four feet high, and covers—in a solid mass—twelve by twenty feet of ground. It is full of bloom and loaded down with both green and ripe fruit. Our reporter was informed by Mr. Chas. Fisk, on whose place the vine is growing, that this is its condition the year round. In this locality tomatoes, strawberries, potatoes and peas are both planted and harvested each month in the year.

Alpine Station Items.

New settlers are coming in daily, and a St. Louis party have just purchased a large tract of land.

A factory for the making of paper pulp out of cactus for shipment to England will soon be built.

A gentleman named Cobb has cleared the ground and will at an early date erect a hotel.

Mr. H. K. W. Bent has recently purchased the Little Rock Creek property of Mr. James Gorman, of Los Angeles.

Where to Go for Job Printing.

Business men, societies and all others desiring fine job printing will find it to their advantage to call at the TIMES-MIRROR office. With the new type and machinery lately added this house can do work more promptly, better and cheaper than any other job office in the city.

Are You Going East?

It will pay you to call on Warner Bros. & Crosby, 302 North Main street, for low rates, choice company and pleasant trip. Next party leave for the East July 7.

The Flower Festival Society's

Boarding Home for women is now open at 119 North Fort street. Pleasant rooms, good board, reasonable prices.

First-Class Restaurant.

Mr. J. A. Brown has fitted up and opened a new and elegant restaurant in the Ross building, opposite the Baker block, which will be kept strictly first-class. Gents will find the best the market affords.

Etchings.

W. K. Vickery's address for July and August, 29 East Sixteenth street, New York.

Passenger Movements.

TO ARRIVE BY RAIL.

By Telegraph to The Times.

MERCED, July 3.—The following passengers, bound for Los Angeles, passed here this evening:

H D Lamotte, San Francisco; A Campbell, Tucson; C Forman, Los Angeles; Mrs R Law, San Francisco; H Sherwood, F Ellis, C Cabot, Los Angeles; A Hokany, C M Scott, W Cobart, San Francisco; T G Stevens and wife, Los Angeles; G W Noble, San Francisco; Mrs J B Tyler, San Bernardino; Mrs W B Wood, Mrs B F Wood, D Yurba, Riverside.

NEW TO-DAY.

Morris Vineyard Fire Co., Attention!

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS—You are requested to be at your hall, in full uniform, at 9 o'clock a. m. sharp, JULY 4, 1885. By order of P. W. DECKMAN, Foreman. july3 1t

NOTICE!

Marshals and Aids

OF THE

Fourth of July Celebration.

YOU ARE REQUESTED TO REPORT TO the Grand Marshal, JULY 4th, at 9 a. m., at the corner of Main and Commercial streets.

SIDNEY LACEY, Grand Marshal.

MORITZ MYRERG, Chief of Staff. july32t

EXEMPT FIREMEN.

ALL EXEMPT MEMBERS OF THE FIRE Department are invited by the Exempt Firemen's Association to participate in the Fourth of July Parade. Meet at County Recorder's office at 9 o'clock a. m., sharp. Uniform—White canvas hat. Badges will be furnished.

By order of the association.

CHAS. E. MILES, President.
WALTER S. MOORE, Secretary. july3 3t

G. A. R.

HEADQUARTERS FRANK BARTLETT POST, No. 6, Dep't California.

ALL MEMBERS OF FRANK BARTLETT Post, No. 6, are hereby commanded to appear at Post Rooms, at 9 o'clock a. m., JULY 4th, to take part in the exercises of the Fourth of July. All members of the G. A. R. are cordially invited to join with us. By command.

J. D. FIKE, Act. Com.
SAM KUTZ, Adjutant. july3 2t

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT Society of Los Angeles are requested to attend the General Annual Meeting of the Society, which will take place at the basement of the Synagogue, SUNDAY EVENING, the 5th of July, at 7:30 sharp.

The President,
LOS ANGELES, July 2, 1885. L. LOEB. july1 2t

Notice! Graders!

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT OFFICE of Los Angeles Improvement Company, 21 South Spring st., up to THURSDAY, July 9, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. for moving 100,000 cubic yards of earth; work to be commenced at once. july4 2t

Notice of Dividend.

Savings Bank of Southern California.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend to depositors at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum on term deposits, and three and three-fourths (3¾) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits for the six months ending June 30, 1885.

SAMUEL B. HUNT, Secretary. july4 1m

CATALINA ISLAND.

THE YACHT "IDA"

Will make regular trips to Santa Catalina Island, from this date, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS of each week, leaving the railroad company's wharf at San Pedro on the arrival of the morning train from Los Angeles. Fare for round trip, including baggage, $4. The "Ida" will also be at the service of fishing and pleasure parties on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Sundays of each week. Address

AUG. WIELEN, Master and Lessee.

N. B.—The lessees of the island will not permit hunting or landing of dogs. Campers will be obliged to conform with this request. july4 1m

Don't You Forget It!

If you want to buy property;
If you have property to sell;
If you have property to rent;
If you have money to loan;
If you want to borrow money;
If you have property to exchange for either Eastern or Los Angeles city or county property, don't fail to call on

WOODARD & COOK,

No. 12 Court street (opposite Courthouse), Los Angeles, Cal. july4 1m

Sworn Statement of the Condition

—OF—

The Los Angeles Savings Bank

At the Close of Business

June 30, 1885.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 3,508 52
Cash deposited with other banks	19,839 98
Total cash	$23,348 50
Loans, notes secured by first mortgage	94,175 00
Furniture and fixtures	3,582 27
Expenses	8,131 14
	$129,236 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital, paid up in coin	$ 25,000 00
Due depositors	97,962 54
Interest account	6,238 57
Mortgage tax account	34 80
	$129,236 91

Signed: L. C. GOODWIN, President.
Signed: J. V. WACHTEL, Secretary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City and County of Los Angeles, } ss.

L. C. Goodwin and J. V. Wachtel being each separately and duly sworn, each for himself says: That said L. C. Goodwin is President and said J. V. Wachtel is Secretary of the Los Angeles Savings Bank, the corporation above-mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

Signed: L. C. GOODWIN.
Signed: J. V. WACHTEL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of July, A. D. 1885.

Signed: J. A. GRAVES, Notary Public.

Sworn Statement of the Paid Up Capital Stock of the

LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK,

At the Close of Business

JUNE 30, 1885.

Amount of capital stock paid up in U. S. coin......$25,000 00

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City and County of Los Angeles, } ss.

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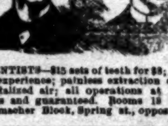
Drs. C. & Frank Stevens,



DENTISTS—$15 sets of teeth for $8; 27 years experience; painless extraction of teeth by vitalized air; all operations at Eastern prices and guaranteed. Rooms 18 and 19, Schumacher Block, Spring st., opposite P. O. july2

Stanton

Photographer,

jun30 1m Temple Block.

OUR GREATEST O...

500 Pieces Genuine Paisley Gi...

The Choicest Styles Ever Produced! All This Season's ...

At the Remarkable Low Price,

15 CENTS PER YA...

We claim, at the price offered the quality of the goods ... styles considered, this bargain has never been equaled.

An Extraordinary Off...

To every purchaser of 12 yards of the above Ginghams ... further charge, present a handsome cloth-bound book, ... 600 pages. The book alone is worth $1. 24 yards ...

To every purchaser of 12 yards of our best prints ... and every one a handsome Solid Sterling Silver Thimble, ... 50 cents.

To every purchaser of 10 yards of our Calliope brand ... for $1 we will sell them a handsome Oriental Lace Collar ... collar alone is worth 75 cents.

These goods are offered at the above great bargain ... limit is placed on any article. This is made merely as an ... present large and growing trade, and we certainly have ... enormous demand and a very great crowd. We also place on ...

100 Pieces Extra Choice New Style L...

and 50 pieces new cambrics. This, together with large ... enables us to present

The Most Attractive Line of G...

Ever offered at this season of the year.

J. T. SHEWAR...

WHAT TO WEA...

Is a Question of

Grave Importance

Where to buy it equally as worthy of consideration— ... trimming, workmanship and style being essential to GOOD ... these are assured in the garments offered at THE GREAT W... MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

SUMMER SUITS,
CHOICE STYLES, LATEST PATTER...
ONE PRICE ...

You take no Chances. Square-dealing is the Rule ...

BLUETT, DALY & SULLIVAN,

THE BOSTON SQUARE-DEALE...

(TRADE MARK.)

13 Nadeau Block.

☞ Money refunded if purchase is not satisfactory.

"Y is the Fourth of July?"

If You Do Not See It Inquire at the

PEOPLE'S STORE

They Will Put You On and in Addition Give You a ... Pointers on Some of Their Great Bargains

FOR FOURTH OF JULY WEE...

We have heard from a great many that the people from all parts of this and neighboring counties are coming here to spend the Fourth of July, and Los Angeles is going to put on such a handsome holiday attire that old "residenters" will fairly believe they are in a city ... times its size.

THE GRAND MARSHAL

And the PEOPLE'S STORE are going to use their ... exertion to make it an unprecedented success; and, ... mindful of the comfort and welfare of the Public, the People's Store has consented to

CONTINUE GIVING AWAY

This week their FOLDING ROCKING CHAIRS, ... every $10 purchased, so that when you go to ... parade in the forenoon and the fire-works in the evening you needn't sprain your neck or break your back ... ing the fatigue of waiting.

OPEN OUT YOUR ROCKER

And take a seat on the curb, and if you tire fold it up and stroll into the People's Store and see the ... of Bargains.

Wonderful, Nevertheless True

PEOPLE'S STORE

41, 43, 45 Spring Street.

DO NOT BELIEVE

—THE—

COAL OR WOOD ME...

Who feel called upon to tell things about the EDWARDS OIL ... they not only don't know, but things they don't believe. ... reason afraid of our success and the future of the fuel trade. ... led or imposed upon, but call at the office and let us modestly ... by our success and record that the wonderful burner and fuel ... should use in your households, evaporators, restaurants, etc., etc.

THE OIL BURNING AND SUPPLY CO.,
111 West First ...

To the Public!

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE MANY FIRES resulting from the indiscriminate use of firecrackers and other combustibles, I, the Chief of Police, using my discretionary power, under the laws and ordinances of the city of Los Angeles, do by this notice forbid the use of firecrackers, bombs and other combustibles to be ignited and fired off on the public streets, on the FOURTH (4th) of JULY, 1885. This notice, however, will not apply to any display that may be made, "under the management of a committee," from the hills, on the evening of that day.

JOHN HORNER,
Chief of Police, Los Angeles City.

jun28 6t

ALBERT BROW...

Undertaker and Emba...

234 N. MAIN STREET,
Adjoining Baker Block, Los Angeles ...

Stanton

Photographer,

jun30 1m Temple Block.

McBRATNEY & HOWRY,

Funeral Directo...

AND EMBALMERS,

NO. 40 NORTH MAIN STREET.

LOS ANGELES
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CHEAPEST PAPER IN CALIFORNIA.

W...

VOL. XIII.

MEXICO.

Wayside Sketches in the Sister Republic.

AN OLD MINE—ITS UNREACHED DEPTHS.

Some Mexican History—The Patriot Hidalgo—How He Fought and How He Died.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

GUANAJUATO, Mexico, June 20, 1885.—A strange sense, as of having been translated to another planet, is strong upon the traveler everywhere in Mexico; and especially in this quaint old city does he feel as if the most out-of-the-way corner of creation had been reached and all communication cut off between himself and the rest of the universe.

The capital of Guanajuato, which bears the same name as the State, is reached by a branch of the Mexican Central railroad running from Silao to Marfil—a distance of 18 kilometres. The city of Guanajuato, is only four miles from Marfil, and both Concord coaches and horse-cars ply between.

Coming in from the plains of Irapato, through the narrow cañada (ravine) of Marfil, the tourist finds it difficult to believe that a thriving and populous city—a center of riches, culture and refinement—is hidden behind that mountain wall within the cragged Sierra Madres! Guanajuato was founded by the Spaniards just 331 years ago—more than half a century before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth rock; and it had so prospered and grown that in 1619—more than 100 years before George Washington was born—it received royal permission to call itself a city. For the benefit of the friends who are not students of Castillaño, it may be well to state that the name is pronounced Gwan-ah-what-oh.

Rambling along a narrow gorge in the midst of rolling hills, the ancient town resembles a settlement in the Swiss Alps; its suburban cottages clinging like nests to eyeries in the surrounding heights, their thatched roofs weighted with stones to prevent them from being blown away by mountain breezes. Its narrow, cobble-paved streets wind up and down and dodge into unexpected squares in a labyrinthian manner, to the hopeless confusion of the unsophisticated. Guanajuato is by no means behind the times in modern improvements, having

MORE THAN A HUNDRED TELEPHONES, horse-cars, electric lights, an art school, and a conservatory of music, besides colleges, normal schools, seminaries and other institutions of learning; a magnificent gubernatorial palace, casino, mint, theatre, two hospitals, a dozen hotels, and some of the loveliest plazas and most elegant private residences to be found in all this sunny Republic. The most notable points to be visited, besides those mentioned above, are the splendid cathedral, several very antique and charmingly ugly churches, the enormous market-hall, the *carcel* (prison) called "Las Granditas," the *Paseo*, or fashionable promenade, and the Alameda, whose pink adobe benches—set in shadowy nooks under groves of ash and orange trees—afford a paradise for day-dreamers and spooning lovers. Before setting out to "do" the town, the traveler is advised to ascend one of the towers of Las Granditas and get the points of compass firmly fixed in his mind—otherwise he is certain to lose both them and himself straightway.

Historically, Guanajuato is more closely connected with Mexico's struggle for independence than any other city, and has been the theatre of many bloody tragedies. The celebrated curé, Miguel Hidalgo—the Mexican Washington, or rather the Moses who led an oppressed people from under the yoke of bondage—lived in Dolores, a little village thirty-five miles north of this city; while the comrade who followed his fortunes and was finally executed with him, General Ignacio Allende, was born in the near-by town that now bears his honored name. Hidalgo's interests were identical with those of his poor parishioners, and his life was devoted to the amelioration of their common wretchedness. He introduced the silk-worm into Mexico, promoted the culture of the vine, and inaugurated many improvements in agriculture. It was not in the cruel policy of Spain to permit her new-world subjects to benefit by home industries, but to perpetuate the enormous revenues derived from import duties. So, by royal order, Hidalgo's vines and silk-worms were destroyed and all his enterprises for native manufacture summarily nipped in the bud. This was the immediate cause of revolt, and—having much influence over the people—he formed a plan for general insurrection, which was to have been carried into effect on the first day of November, 1810. But among his disciples was a Judas, whose betrayal of the plot precipitated the movement. The brave band had long been meeting in secret caves of the mountains, and on that memorable 15th of September they remained all night in session. Hidalgo—a tall, old man in priestly garb, with white hair floating over his shoulders—presided over the anxious debate and counseled instant action, as the only course, now that their lives were forfeited. So, at day-break, the small company of

UNDRILLED PATRIOTS

sallied forth—as irregular, undisciplined and destitute of accoutrements as the farmer-boys that rushed to Lexington and Bunker Hill. Called by Hidalgo's eloquence, the long-oppressed people flocked to him by thousands; and when he raised for his banner a rude portrait of our Lady of Guadalupe, the revolution became imbued with the enthusiasm of a crusade.

On September 28th, 1810, with an army 20,000 strong, Hidalgo captured this city of Guanajuato. Driven by the first fury of the onslaught into the great *carcel*, the Spanish garrison defended themselves stoutly with the best munitions for human slaughter then in vogue; while the besiegers were armed only with such poor weapons as knives, clubs and stones. Like their modern cousins, the Yaquis of Sonora, these descendants of the warlike Princes Xicotencatl and Nezahualcoyotl—who at first, had known no better than to attempt to stop cannon-balls with their straw hats—used tactics unknown to civilized warfare. Soaking their blankets in the stream, they held them up, dripping, for shields, the ends just touching the ground. The Spaniards laughed in scorn when they saw these flimsy woolen bulwarks advancing in the face of their guns, and opened fire upon the foe, expecting to mow them down like grain before the reaper. But when, like Banquo's ghost, they would not down, and the bullets fell harmlessly to the ground outside the blankets, a panic seized the superstitious soldiers, who immediately attributed the phenomenon to the miraculous power of the blessed virgin, Guadalupe, borne at the fore upon Hidalgo's banner! The secret lay in the simple fact that while a bullet will pass through twenty blankets when they are stretched over a frame or laid against a firm surface, it cannot penetrate a single one if moistened and hung up loosely so as to swing clear of the ground.

Finding Las Granditas impregnable, the revolutionists resorted to another strategy. Binding huge, flat stones upon their backs, to serve as coats of mail, they crept on "all fours" to the great gates and fired them. Then a terrible slaughter ensued, no quarter being shown the Spaniards who had refused to surrender. The accumulated wrongs of 300 years, incited to dreadful excesses and vengeance, was not satisfied till the leaders of the royal troops had been decapitated and their heads set up at the four corners of the *carcel* courtyard. But General Calleja wreaked

A CRUEL REVENGE

upon the revolted city. Retaking it, not many months later, he commanded all the inhabitants to be disarmed and driven into the main plaza; then, proclaiming that powder and ball were too costly to be wasted in their execution, he ordered his soldiers to cut their throats. Over 14,000 defenseless men, women and children were butchered like cattle; their unavailing shrieks rent the skies, and the gutters and fountains of Guanajuato ran with blood on that awful day. For such distinguished services the monster Calleja, was made Marshal, decorated with the order of Charles III, and appointed Viceroy of Mexico!

It was at the bridge of Calderon, a few miles from this city, that the "beginning of the end" came to Hidalgo. Being totally routed there in the winter of 1811, the patriot priest retreated northward with the remnant of his shattered army, intending to seek aid in the United States. But he was betrayed on the way into the hands of his enemies, and soon afterward both Hidalgo and Allende were shot at Chihuahua.

In his work on "New Spain," Baron Alexander von Humboldt ranks Guanajuato as first in the list of Mexico's richest mining districts. He asserts that one vein alone, lying near the capital, had produced up to the year 1803, more than *fourteen hundred million francs* of silver, besides a great quantity of gold! The lode to which he refers is known as the Veta Madre ("Mother Vein"), and has been worked without interruption since 1558. Yet in only two instances have any of these mines been opened below a depth of 1600 feet, and there is no doubt that new bonanzas might be discovered by sinking deeper shafts.

In the immediate vicinity of this city are more than fifty mills for crushing and reducing silver ore—all of which are propelled by horse-power, with the one exception of the Fraile mill, which has six stamps and twenty-two arrastras. The ores are brought from the neighboring mines in sacks on pack-mules, and worked by the *Patio* process—a method of cold amalgamation, invented by a Mexican miner, Bartolomé Medina, in 1557. The curious tourist can find no better place for entering a mine than here in Guanajuato, "because most of the numerous pits are descended by wide stone stairs.

THE FAMOUS RAYAL MINE

is, perhaps, most easy of access, as a carriage may be driven almost to the entrance of the shaft, or the "Rayas," where 3000 serfs are employed, and which has three shafts. At both entrances guests are received with the utmost courtesy, and guides sent with torches to conduct them down the wonderful staircase. Betsy's "vaulting ambition" could be content with nothing short of the bottom of the Nopal, which is about the deepest mine in Mexico; so we essayed the descent, accompanied by a New York capitalist, a Chicago reporter, a Vermont granger, and our accommodating landlady—the Doña Josefa Flores. At the instance of the administrador, the party exchanged the garb of civilization for suits that looked like burlesque bathing costumes, and it can truthfully be said that Solomon, in all his glory, was never so arrayed. A dark-visaged Mexican man, with wildly-flowing hair and waving torch, led the way through a black hole about ten feet in diameter, down perpendicular steps of hewn stone. Down, down, down we went, seemingly into the very heart of the earth. At first we overflowed with enthusiasm, especially our granger friend, who informed us that this was the opportunity for which he had long "hankered," and that nothing would now satisfy him but to plant his feet upon the lowest level.

But it grew dreadfully hard work, plunging blindly down those gigantic steps, that seemed built for seven-league boots. At times the aperture narrowed so that we were obliged to flatten ourselves against the slimy walls and edge along sideways; or so low that we walked like Atlas with the world on his back, though only a part of one rocky mountain was above us! At length the Cicerone called a halt. The most grizzled understanding-ly and drew from his pocket a flask of tequila (Mexican "moonshine"), with which he proceeded to fortify. Then on we plunged—down, down, down, through pools of greenish slime, thick accumulated dampness of centuries; sometimes with streams of icy water trickling down the backs of our necks, startled by the scampering of disturbed rats, or the imaginary hissing of serpents, and avoiding the walls as much as possible, for venomous scorpions were occasionally seen by the fitful glare of the torch. Breathless and exhausted, another halt was made, and hints began to circulate of vague engagements in town which necessitated return. At all such suggestions the dreadful man grinned so knowingly that national pride was provoked and the Vermonter avowed he'd "see the bottom of the pesky thing if it took the last shot in the locker." On we went again, till heart and flesh failed, and valorous Betsy was heard to faintly inquire "how much farther to the ultima thule?" Then the guide laughed long and loud, for we had not come a quarter of the distance, the length of this shaft being more than ... miles, though its perpendicular depth is only 2300 feet! That settled it, so far as aspiring to the bottom was concerned, for 14 miles of steady climbing up and down those irregular stairs was not to be thought of. Impelled by curiosity, however, we went a few miles farther to the half-way point, which is marked by

A MINER'S CHURCH.

In that dark, damp and gruesome place, more than a thousand feet below the blessed sunlight, with inky blackness surrounding every object, we found a cave hollowed out in the heart of the mountain, beneath and into the ribs of rock—the most solemn sanctuary eyes ever beheld! Candles

OUR GREATEST OFFER!
500 Pieces Genuine Paisley Ginghams
The Choicest Styles Ever Produced! All This Season's Productions!
At the Remarkable Low Price,
15 CENTS PER YARD!
We claim, at the price offered the quality of the goods and the styles considered, this bargain has never been equaled.
An Extraordinary Offer.
To every purchaser of 12 yards of the above Ginghams we will, without further charge, present a handsome cloth-bound book, containing from 300 to 600 pages. The book alone is worth $1. 24 yards two books, etc., etc.
To every purchaser of 12 yards of our best prints we will present to each and every one a handsome Solid Sterling Silver Thimble, which alone is worth 50 cents.
To every purchaser of 10 yards of our Caliope brand of bleached muslin for $1 we will sell them a handsome Oriental Lace Collar for 25 cents. The collar alone is worth 75 cents.
These goods are offered at the above great bargain until all are sold. No limit is placed on any article. This is made merely as an advertisement to present large and growing trade, and we certainly have reason to expect an enormous demand and a very great crowd. We also place on sale
100 Pieces Extra Choice New Style Lawns
and 50 pieces new cambrics. This, together with large additions to our stock, enables us to present
The Most Attractive Line of Goods
Ever offered at this season of the year.
J. T. SHEWARD.

WHAT TO WEAR
Is a Question of
Grave Importance.
Where to buy it equally as worthy of consideration—quality of fabric, trimming, workmanship and style being essential to GOOD Clothing. All these are assured in the garments offered at THE GREAT WARDROBE for MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
SUMMER SUITS,
CHOICE STYLES, LATEST PATTERNS,
ONE PRICE, VERY LOW.
You take no Chances. Square-dealing is the Rule with
BLUETT, DALY & SULLIVAN,
THE BOSTON SQUARE-DEALERS.
(TRADE MARK.)
13 Nadeau Block.
Money refunded if purchase is not satisfactory.

"Y is the Fourth of July?"
If You Do Not See It Inquire at the
PEOPLE'S STORE
They Will Put You On and in Addition Give You a Few Pointers on Some of Their Great Bargains
FOR FOURTH OF JULY WEEK
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THE GRAND MARSHAL
And the PEOPLE'S STORE are going to use their every exertion to make it an unprecedented success; and, ever mindful of the comfort and welfare of the Public, the People's Store has consented to
CONTINUE GIVING AWAY
This week their FOLDING ROCKING CHAIRS, with every $10 purchased, so that when you go to see the parade in the forenoon and the fire-works in the evening you needn't sprain your neck or break your back enduring the fatigue of waiting.
OPEN OUT YOUR ROCKER
And take a seat on the curb, and if you tire fold it up and stroll into the People's Store and see the Parade of Bargains.
Wonderful, Nevertheless True.
PEOPLE'S STORE.
41, 43, 45 Spring Street.

DO NOT BELIEVE
—THE—
COAL OR WOOD MEN
Who feel called upon to tell things about the EDWARDS OIL BURNER they not only don't know, but things they don't believe. They are with reason afraid of our success and the future of the fuel trade. Don't be misled or imposed upon, but call at the office and let us modestly prove to you by our success and record that the wonderful burner and fuel oil is what you should use in your households, evaporators, restaurants, etc., etc.
THE OIL BURNING AND SUPPLY CO.,
111 West First Street.

To the Public!
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JOHN HORNER,
Chief of Police, Los Angeles City.

ALBERT BROWN,
Undertaker and Embalmer,
234 N. MAIN STREET,
Adjoining Baker Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

Stanton,
Photographer,
Temple Block.

McBRATNEY & HOWRY,
Funeral Directors
AND EMBALMERS,
NO. 40 NORTH MAIN STREET.

LOS ANGELES WEEKLY MIRROR
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CHEAPEST PAPER IN CALIFORNIA.

WEEKLY LOS ANGELES MIRROR.

Devoted to the Family, the Farm, the Development and the Business Interests of Southern California.

VOL. XIII. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. 'TURDAY, JULY 4, 1885. NO. 27.

JOB PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS,
—AND—
BOOK BINDING
Executed at the MIRROR office, will compete in style, workmanship and price with the best establishments on the Coast.
ADVERTISING at reasonable rates. Legal advertising will receive prompt attention.
Local notices in reading matter type, 10 cents per line each insertion; same in nonpareil, 15 cents per line each insertion.
THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, (10 Spruce street), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

MEXICO.

Wayside Sketches in the Sister Republic.

AN OLD MINE—ITS UNREACHED DEPTHS.

Some Bloody History—The Patriot Hidalgo—How He Fought and How He Died.

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MORE THAN A HUNDRED TELEPHONES,

horse-cars, electric lights, an art school, a conservatory of music, besides colleges, normal schools, seminaries and other institutions of learning; a magnificent gubernatorial palace, casino, mint, theatre, two hospitals, a dozen hotels, and some of the loveliest plazas and most elegant private residences to be found in all this sunny Republic. The most notable points to be visited, besides those mentioned above, are the splendid cathedral, several very antique and charmingly ugly churches, the enormous market-hall, the *carcel* (prison) called "Las Granaditas," the *Paseo*, or fashionable promenade, and the Alameda, whose pink adobe benches—set in shadowy nooks under groves of ash and orange trees—afford a paradise for day-dreamers and spooning lovers. Before setting out to "do" the town, the traveler is advised to ascend one of the towers of Las Granaditas and get the points of compass firmly fixed in his mind—otherwise he is certain to lose both them and himself straightway.

Historically, Guanajuato is more closely connected with Mexico's struggle for independence than any other city, and has been the theatre of many bloody tragedies. The celebrated curé, Miguel Hidalgo—the Mexican Washington, or rather the Moses who led an oppressed people from under the yoke of bondage—lived in Dolores, a little village thirty-five miles north of this city; while the comrade who followed his fortunes and was finally executed with him, General Ignacio Allende, was born in the near-by town that now bears his honored name. Hidalgo's interests were identical with those of his poor parishioners, and his life was devoted to the amelioration of their common wretchedness. He introduced the silk-worm into Mexico, promoted the culture of the vine, and inaugurated many improvements in agriculture. It was not in the cruel policy of Spain to permit her new-world subjects to benefit by home industries, but to perpetuate the enormous revenues derived from import duties. So, by royal order, Hidalgo's vines and silk-worms were destroyed and all his enterprises for native manufacture summarily nipped in the bud. This was the immediate cause of revolt, and—having much influence over the people—he formed a plan for general insurrection, which was to have been carried into effect on the first day of November, 1810. But among his disciples was a Judas, whose betrayal of the plot precipitated the movement. The brave band had long been meeting in secret caves of the mountains, and on that memorable 15th of September they remained all night in session. Hidalgo—a tall, old man in priestly garb, with white hair floating over his shoulders—presided over the anxious debate and counseled instant action, as the only course, now that their lives were forfeited. So, at daybreak, the small company of

UNDRILLED PATRIOTS

sallied forth—as irregular, undisciplined and destitute of accoutrements as the farmer-boys that rushed to Lexington and Bunker Hill. Called by Hidalgo's eloquence, the long-oppressed people flocked to him by thousands; and when he raised for his banner a rude portrait of our Lady of Guadalupe, the revolution became imbued with the enthusiasm of a crusade.

On September 29th, 1810, with an army 20,000 strong, Hidalgo captured this city of Guanajuato. Driven by the first fury of the onslaught into the great *carcel*, the Spanish garrison defended themselves stoutly with the best munitions for human slaughter then in vogue; while the besiegers were armed only with such poor weapons as knives, clubs and stones. Like their modern cousins, the Yaquis of Sonora, these descendants of the warlike Princes Xicotencatl and Nezahualcoyotl—who at first had known no better than to attempt to stop cannon-balls with their straw hats—used tactics unknown to civilized warfare. Soaking their blankets in the stream, they held them up, dripping, for shields, the ends just touching the ground. The Spaniards laughed in scorn when they saw these flimsy woolen bulwarks advancing in the face of their guns, and opened fire upon the foe, expecting to mow them down like grain before the reaper. But when, like Banquo's ghost, they would not down, and the bullets fell harmlessly to the ground outside the blankets, a panic seized the superstitious soldiers, who immediately attributed the phenomenon to the miraculous power of the blessed virgin, Guadalupe, borne at the fore upon Hidalgo's banner! The secret lay in the simple fact that while a bullet will pass through twenty blankets when they are stretched over a frame or laid against a firm surface, it cannot penetrate a single one if moistened and hung up loosely so as to swing clear of the ground.

Finding Las Granaditas impregnable, the revolutionists resorted to another strategy. Binding huge, flat stones upon their backs, to serve as coats of mail, they crept on "all fours" to the great gates and fired them. Then a terrible slaughter ensued, no quarter being shown the Spaniards who had refused to surrender. The accumulated wrongs of 300 years, incited to dreadful excesses and vengeance, was not satisfied till the leaders of the royal troops had been decapitated and their heads set up at the four corners of the *carcel* courtyard. But General Calleja wreaked

A CRUEL REVENGE

upon the revolted city. Retaking it, not many months later, he commanded all the inhabitants to be disarmed and driven into the main plaza; then, proclaiming that powder and ball were too costly to be wasted in their execution, he ordered his soldiers to cut their throats. Over 14,000 defenseless men, women and children were butchered like cattle; their unavailing shrieks rent the skies, and the gutters and fountains of Guanajuato ran with blood on that awful day. For such distinguished services the monster, Calleja, was made Marshal, decorated with the order of Charles III, and appointed Viceroy of Mexico!

It was at the bridge of Calderon, a few miles from this city, that the "beginning of the end" came to Hidalgo. Being totally routed there in the winter of 1811, the patriot priest retreated northward with the remnant of his shattered army, intending to seek aid in the United States. But he was betrayed on the way into the hands of his enemies, and soon afterward both Hidalgo and Allende were shot at Chihuahua.

In his work on "New Spain," Baron Alexander von Humboldt ranks Guanajuato as first in the list of Mexico's richest mining districts. He asserts that one vein alone, lying near the capital, had produced up to the year 1800, *more than fourteen hundred million francs* of silver, besides a great quantity of gold! The lode to which he refers is known as the Vete Madre ("Mother Vein"), and has been worked without interruption since 1558. Yet in only two instances have any of these mines been opened below a depth of 1500 feet, and there is no doubt that new bonanzas might be discovered by sinking deeper shafts.

In the immediate vicinity of this city are more than fifty mills for crushing and reducing silver ores—all of which are propelled by horse-power, with the one exception of the Prado mill, which has six stamps and twenty-two arastras. The ores are brought from the neighboring mines in sacks on pack-mules, and worked by the *Patio* process—a method of cold amalgamation, invented by a Mexican miner, Bartolomé Medina, in 1557. The curious tourist can find no better place for entering a mine than here in Guanajuato, because most of the numerous pits are descended by wide stone stairs.

THE FAMOUS NOPAL MINE

is, perhaps, most easy of access, as a carriage may be driven almost to the entrance of the shaft, or the "Rayas," where 2000 serfs are employed, and which has three shafts. At both strangers are received with the utmost courtesy, and guides sent with torches to conduct them down the wonderful staircases. Betsy's "vaulting ambition" could be content with nothing short of the bottom of the Nopal, which is about the deepest mine in Mexico; so we essayed the descent, accompanied by a New York capitalist, a Chicago reporter, a Vermont granger, and our accommodating landlady—the Doña Josefa Flores. At the instance of the administrador, the gentlemen exchanged the garb of civilization for suits that looked like burlesque bathing costumes, and it can truthfully be said that Solomon, in all his glory, was never so arrayed. A dark-visaged Mexican *moso*, with wildly-flowing hair and waving torch, led the way through a black hole about ten feet in diameter, down perpendicular steps of hewn stone. Down, down, down we went, seemingly into the very heart of the earth. At first we overflowed with enthusiasm, especially our granger friend, who informed us that this was the opportunity for which he had long "hankered," and that nothing would now satisfy him but to plant his feet upon the lowest level.

But it grew dreadfully hard work, plunging blindly down those gigantic steps, that seemed built for seven-league boots. At times the aperture narrowed so that we were obliged to flatten ourselves against the slimy walls and edge along sideways; or so low that we walked like Atlas with the world on his back, though only a part of one rocky mountain was above us! At length the Chicagoan called a halt. The *moso* grinned understandingly and drew from his pocket a flask of *tequila* (Mexican "moonshine"), with which he proceeded to fortify. Then on we plunged—down, down, down through pools of greenish slime, the accumulated dampness of centuries; sometimes with streams of icy water trickling down the backs of our necks, startled by the scampering of disturbed rats, or the imaginary hissing of serpents, and avoiding the walls as much as possible, for venomous scorpions were occasionally seen by the fitful glare of the torch. Breathless and exhausted, another halt was made, and hints began to circulate of vague engagements in town which necessitated return. At all such suggestions that dreadful *moso* grinned so knowingly that national pride was provoked and the Vermonter avowed he'd "see the bottom of the pesky thing if it took the last shot in the locker." On we went again, till heart and flesh failed, and valorous Betsy was heard to faintly inquire "how much farther to the ultima thule?" Then the guide laughed long and loud, for we had not come a quarter of the distance, the length of this shaft being more than *seven miles*, though its perpendicular depth is only 2500 feet! That settled it, so far as aspiring to the bottom was concerned, for 14 miles of steady climbing up and down those irregular stairs was not to be thought of. Impelled by curiosity, however, we went a few miles farther to the half-way point, which is marked by

A MINER'S CHURCH.

In that dark, damp and gruesome place, more than a thousand feet below the blessed sunlight, with inky blackness surrounding every object, we found a cave hollowed out in the heart of the mountain, benches cut into its ribs of rock—the most solemn sanctuary eyes ever beheld! Candles are always burning upon its stone altar and in front of a lugubrious and gory image of the crucified Savior, several cadaverous-looking wretches were kneeling upon rocks that are forever oozing an icy sweat. We are told that hundreds of serfs, male and female, live in these dismal depths, that they eat and sleep here, seeing daylight only at intervals of several months. Apparently they are to be pitied, but their masters tell us that they know no other life, many of them having been born underground; that they are as attached to their dungeon as the Alpine hunter to his mountain home, and enjoy the excitement of an occasional bout with scorpions, or those deadly serpents which the Spaniards say have "castinets in their tails."

Most of Guanajuato's mines are managed to-day on precisely the same plan as at their opening, more than three centuries ago. The national aversion to advanced ideas and labor-saving appliances is nowhere more marked than in this mining country. The workmen still continue the old method of bringing up the ore from the bottom of the shaft in their leather aprons, and the idea of an elevator for hoisting it would be scouted as an absurdity. Suggest to one of the managers that the introduction of proper machinery would prove a vast saving of time and labor, he shrugs his shoulders and replies that his forefathers managed the property successfully, just as he is now doing; that they realized a handsome surplus and prospered to their entire satisfaction; the new way might possibly be practicable, but he is content with the old and sees no necessity for a change.

Columns might be devoted to Guanajuato, did time and space permit, for not only is it one of the oldest and quaintest of Mexican cities, but presents all the interesting features of a typical Hispano-American mining center. On every side are evidences of the remarkable richness of the Sierra Madres. Ornaments of pure silver are common among the poorest, and at every street-corner are stands where are sold the most exquisite

SPECIMENS OF FILAGREE WORK

in gold and silver—bracelets, necklaces, haircombs, earrings; in short, every imaginable device for use or ornament. From earliest days the Mexicans have been adepts at this kind of workmanship. All readers of history remember how, in Montezuma's time, the conquerors were presented with an enormous store of treasure in the shape of gold and silver utensils, ornaments and curious toys, together with imitations of birds, insects and flowers executed with uncommon truth and delicacy. There were also quantities of collars, bracelets, wands, fans, and other trinkets, in which gold and feather work were richly powdered with pearls and precious stones. Many of the articles were even more admirable for their workmanship than for the value of the materials, the equal of which had never been seen in Castile or Arragon.

Yet so behind the times are latter-day artificers in improvident Mexico, that human labor counts for next to nothing, and a skilled workman will toil for weeks over a delicate toy and sell it for a few shillings. The precious metal being so plentiful, genuine treasures in the line of antique "jewelry"—sometimes set with splendid opals from the mines of Queretaro, or peerless pearls from the California gulf—may be bought for a trifle; and, as souvenirs of Guanajuato, increase in value with time and distance.

Several families of great wealth reside in this city, where fortunes have been shoveled out of the surrounding hills. Prominent among them are the descendants of Count de Valenciana, whose elegant *casas* of pink and blue adobe are the pride of the State. Baron Humboldt tells us that the first Count sank three shafts in one mine, at an expense of $1,700,000.

Thus far Americans have not invested in any mines in this vicinity, because the wealthy (and therefore independent) proprietors are not inclined to sell except at absurdly enormous profits. The only foreigners who claim mining property hereabouts are two English companies, one of which has an agency for the examination and purchase of Mexican mines.

FANNIE B. WARD.

THE NUDE IN ART.

A Modern Painting that is Creating a Profound Sensation in Rome.

[From a Letter in the S. F. Chronicle.]

The exposition of the French Academy at the Villa Medici this season has caused quite a scandal. Doucet, one of the pensioners, a quiet, gentlemanlike artist, a perfectly reputable and excellent person, has painted for this exposition, strange to say, a very coarse picture, not lascivious, but coarse. It is called the "Interior of a Harem." The light is dim; three or four indistinct forms of naked women are seen sitting about in awkward positions. There are no fine stuffs, no gorgeous decorations, no dazzling colors; the whole attention is directed to the entirely nude body of a robust woman of the Ruben's type, who lies sleeping apparently on the front plane of the picture. Her face cannot be seen, as her back is toward the spectator. As a study of flesh, mere human flesh, the picture is truly a marvelous work of art, but in every other respect is not only unattractive, but absolutely repulsive.

After all that may be said in defense of nudity in art by artists, most of us shrink from the sight of it in modern art; we accept it with pleasure only in sculpture, especially ancient sculpture. The Venus of Milo, the Venus of the Capitol, the Apoxyomenos of the Vatican, the Apollo Sauroktonos, the Hermes of Olympia, are such divine perfection of human development that the beholder forgets all modern artificial rules of decorum when looking at them. They are beings of a far-off age; exquisite forms manifested in a strange marbel existence. But in painting the nude almost always gives a shock to a sensitive and refined nature. Titian's Venus, Ruben's huge, ruddy woman, with all their exquisite execution and the beauty given them by their creators, they are, to say the least, most unattractive.

Good Grounds for Divorce.

[Philadelphia Call.]

First Boston Man—I hear that Mr. De Latin has got a divorce from his pretty wife?

Second Boston Man—Yes, that's so; saw it in the paper.

"Wasn't she a Boston girl?"

"No, she came from another part of the country."

"Well, what was the matter?"

"I don't know. Maybe she refused to have pies for breakfast."

A Masher Mashed.

[From London Punch.]

He: "Allow me to carry your parcel for you."

She: "No, thank you, my man; but here is two-pence, and don't spend it in drink."

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, G. C. B., M. P., F. R. S., the great Tory leader in English politics, was born in London, October 27th, 1818. He received his education at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. He was Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone while that statesman was President of the Board of Trade (1843-1845) and on being called to the bar at the Juner Temple in 1847, became Legal Secretary to the Board of Trade. In 1851 he succeeded to the family title and estate. From March, 1855, to April, 1857, he represented Dudley in Parliament, having been elected as a Conservative, and from 1858 to 1866 sat for Stanford. During the latter year he was elected for North Devon. During the first half of 1859 he was Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and was made President of the Board of Trade in Lord Derby's third administration. From March, 1867, until December, 1868, he was Secretary of State for India, and was a member of the Joint High Commission, whose labors resulted in the Treaty of Washington in 1871. When Mr. Disraeli formed his Cabinet in 1874, Sir Stafford was made Chancellor of the Exchequer. He became the leader of the Lower House upon the elevation of Disraeli to the peerage. Just before the fall of the Beaconsfield Cabinet in 1880, Sir Stafford had been made "Companion of the Order of the Bath." It may be added that he was elected Governor of the Hudson Bay Company in 1869, and presided over the Social Science Association, at Bristol, during the same year. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1875. He is the author of "The Case of Sir Eardley Wilmot, considered in a letter to a friend," "Twenty Years of Financial Policy," etc., etc. In 1843 he was married to Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Farrar, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn. In the new Salisbury (Tory) Cabinet, Northcote takes the portfolio of First Lord of the Treasury.

THE SWITZER TRAIL.

For fifty years following the occupation of Southern California by Europeans, an Indian trail from the desert led to the San Gabriel Mission along the Arroyo Seco and its branches, through the intricate Sierra Madre range. And after the influence of the Mission fathers over the natives passed away, an occasional "burro" train traversed the same wild pathways with freight from Soledad to Los Angeles; and still later an attempt was made to construct a road from La Cañada through this labrynth of mountains.

But the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad over a more practicable route left the Soledad wagon road out in the cold. The long scar on the mountain side, beyond Mrs. Dunk's, provoked curiosity, but led to "no man's land;" while Brunk's bee ranch remained for many years the last station on our "laughing waters."

If ever a cloud-born mountain stream deserved poetic name, surely it is our Arroyo, the most songful, delicious, and bountiful of all; until like so many of its sisters, it hesitates, and is lost in the hot sands and gravels of the lowlands.

In common with many others who seek a change of scene and renewal of vitality among the pines and spicy mountain plants, we had long intended to follow up the Arroyo Seco to its sources; when, therefore, Mr. Brunk informed us that an excellent trail had been opened for eight or ten miles beyond his ranch, we gladly availed ourselves of an invitation from Messrs. Switzer and Walker to visit their camp.

And as a pleasure that cannot be shared is only half enjoyed, we took for a companion Miss Nellie Hess, a young lady photographer, through whose excellent work the hidden loveliness of our mountains will be better known hereafter.

Leaving Brunk's, with our camp equipage and the precious camera safely packed on "burros," our party of six followed for two and a half miles a new wagon road over which Messrs. Ball and Painter are carrying the iron pipes which are to convey the waters of the tributary west branch to their lands in North Pasadena. This road is a most charming continuation of the picturesque Arroyo road maintained for so many years by Mr. Brunk, and lately so much improved by him that the sixteen crossings are no longer difficult for light carriages.

Before reaching the opening of the Switzer trail we had crossed the Arroyo Seco forty times, and were never out of hearing of its pleasant voice, but then the scene rapidly changes—from the densest shade we rise rapidly along the seamed and furrowed mountain sides, with continuous windings and sharp turns upon, almost over our track, and ever-increasing boldness and grandeur of mountain forms as range upon range is opened to the view. Mr. Muir has written well of the surpassing difficulty of mountaineering in this part of the Sierra Madre; it has been somewhat a labor of love with the projectors of this trail so fully to have overcome these, that delicate persons may accomplish the ascent of six miles in perfect safety and with little fatigue.

About half way to the summit of the trail, Disappointment Peak, whose sharp outline we catch from the roof of Carmelita, stands out very grandly from the solemn congregation of its fellows. There is nothing more impressive in the Sierra Nevada than this scenery, and our surprise was so agreeable that we called upon Mr. Brunk for an explanation of the name.

The legend is, that when Prof. Camp, of the Wheeler Government Survey, sought for the highest among the mountains near Los Angeles as a point for his observations, he settled upon this, but on occupying the station, found that a more distant peak was some forty feet higher. We are glad this fact does not more seriously affect a landscape in which not less than forty peaks can be seen at once. It is said that Prof. Camp's records remain on the summit of Disappointment Peak, but as the sides are [illegible] less and so fetted [illegible] apparel, we are unable to verify the statement [illegible] old Baldy is [illegible] than a [illegible] or two feet higher. In spite of all rivals, Baldy will continue to wear his snowy crown, and robe himself in the Alpen-glow; glory enough for any mountain!

But I am getting "off the trail"—when I would fain make it known to dwellers of the plains as Emerson made Monadnock's "haughty hill." It is just such an undertaking as those which opened the Yosemite to tourists. Mr. Switzer felt assured that once known, the beauty of these glens and waterfalls would become a continual source of pleasure to our people. He has removed obstructions and made very good and safe footpaths around the falls.

At present the annual rainfall being so much less than usual, the waterfalls have not their usual volume, but they are nevertheless interesting, and set amidst more picturesque surroundings than many famous ones. The *ferneries* which clothe the rock walls would alone most richly repay a visit. In early spring the mountains are exceedingly rich in flowering shrubs; we found lily gardens in perfection, and the singular and rare fremontia in blossom. An artist would delight in the fullness of sunshine in those vast bee pastures, the warm tones of the clothing of the hills, as contrasted with the depth of shadows.

And again, there is the only unspoiled forest accessible to us. The Douglas fir is quite abundant, stretching its great arms, and tossing its dark plumes, thank heaven, *in the most inaccessible places;* while lower down we find a variety of oaks, the sycamore, large-leaved mountain maple, the laurel and many others.

Mr. Switzer's camp is in a very charming nook on the main stream of the Arroyo; a veritable log cabin, with its stone chimney, and three or four tents, give a hospitable human interest to the landscape as we descend the trail. On a nearer view an old-fashioned Dutch oven becomes a centre of interest, from its mysterious depths came the sweetest, fresh loaves and the brownest of baked beans, eaten with mountain appetites on our arrival.

We slept on beds of fragrant fir branches, the Arroyo singing the while over its rocky bed, and woke in a heaven of sylvan music made up of robbin trills and notes of linnets and finches, and sharper squirrel chirps strangely commingled. It was Sunday, and far up among the hills the faint tinkle of bells told us where our four-footed servants were feeding.

How welcome and perfect a day of rest in Nature for man and beast.

On our return I walked over the trail from Switzer's camp to Brunk's, the better to correct and retain the impressions of first seeing. And I say confidently, that for tourists or home itinerants, there is nothing to be found more enjoyable than a trip in the Sierra Madre over the Switzer trail.

It may be accomplished in a day from Los Angeles, via the Cañada. Also from Pasadena on good horses. If the horseback ride is considered too long, one may drive via Brunk's to the end of the wagon road, and complete the journey up the trail and returning on horseback.

If the falls are visited it will be desirable to stay over night at the camp. We found an excellent table with every attention, and though the arrangements are primitive, a good deal of fresh air in the dining and bed-rooms, for instance, one can easily dispense with superfluities for a few hours or days, with a greater good in view.

The new trail is a toll road—travelers riding are charged 50 cents for the trip, pedestrians will pay 25 cents. Other charges will be equally reasonable, if parties desire to spend a few days at the camp, or wish to secure transportation from Brunk's and return, without taking the trouble of securing saddle horses.

I foresee that many of the excursionists who linger a few days in Los Angeles, will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to see Southern California in its original condition.

Every one who can ought to see the mountains as they are this month, with the glorious yucca—"our Lord's candlesticks" in fullest splendor of bloom. Never have I seen such superb specimens as in the neighborhood of Switzer's and Government camps; the latter being the place where the scientists sent out by the United States had their headquarters. From Government camp it is an easy and delightful walk up the Arroyo to the two principal cascades.

A few wary trout are still lingering in the upper waters; the stream has been "fished to death" lower down. The deer and bear, so frequently seen by the earlier settlers of Pasadena, have also retired into the almost unexplored portions of the range. There remains unspoiled for us the royal pleasure grounds of Nature—

"The wondrous craft of plant and stone
By eldest science done and shown."

JEANNE C. CARR.

PASADENA, June 24.

Electric Parties.

[New York Tribune.]

The latest freak among the young folks is the "electric party." It is held at any house where there is a heavy carpet, and the fun consists in shuffling rapidly over the floor to generate electricity in the person, and then discharge it through the fingers, nose or lips, against some other person or a metallic object. When two well charged persons kiss the "snap" may be heard in the next room, and when a young man holds his nose near a gas burner sparks fly from it and ignite the gas. These parties are becoming popular on Murray Hill, growing people taking a lively interest in them, and when the lords of the households come in late with red noses they say they have been to an "electric party."

The New British Beauty.

[London Letter to the San Francisco Argonaut.]

There are some people in England who are considerably amused just at present at the notoriety and fame as a beauty which Mrs. Horace Helyar appears to be achieving at Washington, where her husband is attached to the British legation. I have seen several articles about her in American papers, which, I confess, surprised me a good deal. In England, be it known—as, I dare say, it pretty well is—that from the samples which traveling Englishmen have seen in America, and from those who come to Europe every summer, the exceptional beauty of American girls is an established fact. That a person of Mrs Helyar's most slender claims to personal comeliness should so shine among them as to be considered a beauty is therefore decidedly puzzling. Mrs. Helyar hails from Brighton, where, as Miss Violet Wedderbyrne, she lived with her father for many years. Now, Brighton is a place where a beauty will soon become known as such if she has any right to be considered so. It is a gay, fashionable watering place, and girls with good looks come up to the surface without fail. Yet I'll back you wont find any Brightonian, resident or winter habitue when the season is on there, who ever heard of Miss Wedderbyrne as a beauty. The most that could be said of her is that she was "a nice, cherry-faced, shiny-skinned girl, with no features to speak of, but lots to say for herself." This is how I heard a man describe her from recollection this afternoon. I don't say this is any spirit of ill nature. I detest humbug of any sort, and I simply want the Argonaut to know what a piece of absurdity is the way the American papers are going on about this "new English beauty". She was married to Mr. Helyar about eight years ago. He was then a clerk in the foreign office, with "expectations" which have grown into realities in the shape of a fine estate and ten thousand a year. Why he still sticks in the diplomatic service as a low down under-strapper, at a little over three hundred per annum pay, is what people here can't make out.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

[Specially Prepared for the TIMES-MIRROR.]

German Complexions.—By exhaustive investigation the German Anthropological Society has found that rather more than one-fourth of the school children of Central Europe are pure blondes, and about one-sixth are brunettes, more than one-half being of the mixed type. In Germany 31.80 per cent of the children are fair, and 14.05 per cent are dark; in Austria the dark predominate, being 23.17 per cent, while the fair amount only to 19.79; in Switzerland the blondes are only 11.10 per cent, while the brunettes are 25.70; and in Belgium the blondes are 27.50 per cent. The proportion of dark children in Germany increases rapidly toward the south, and that of light children toward the north. This varying distribution of fair and dark complexions forms the basis of speculations concerning the early colonization of Germany.

The celebrated Karst region in Austria is remarkable for its underground rivers, which communicate with the surface here and there by vertical shafts. These rivers are subject to periodical overflows, converting large areas into temporary lakes, and an attempt is now to be made to prevent such inundations by enlarging the underground channels.

At a late meeting of a microscopical society in London was shown a section of a Sheffield saw-grinder's lung, the irritation from the steel dust inhaled having gradually obliterated the lung structure and rendered it perfectly useless for breathing. Sections of lungs showing carbon deposit from London smoke were also exhibited.

The sense of taste is an almost certain guide to the wholesomeness of foods. As a rule, poisons have a very disagreeable taste, and accidental poisoning is consequently very rare.

After numerous unsatisfactory attempts, the American white fish has been successfully acclimatized in English ponds.

Oyster-Life.—A spawning oyster, it is estimated, may deposit a million eggs in a season, of which only from ten to one hundred will reach maturity, all others being devoured by enemies. Marketable oysters vary in age from three to seven years. The age which oysters may reach under favorable circumstances is yet unknown, but specimens have been found which were believed to be from twenty-five to thirty years old. With care the bivalves may be kept alive for a considerable time after removal from their habitat. It is stated that they have lived on the floor of a cold cellar for three months, and longer if packed so as to keep their shells closed in ventilated barrels and kept at a temperature between thirty-five and forty-five degrees Fahrenheit.

The Air's Electricity.—Professor Palmieri, of the Vesuvian Observatory, finds that the atmospheric electricity is usually positive in clear weather; if negative, a fall of rain may be inferred to be in progress at some little distance. Two maxima and two minima daily are noticed in the indications, this periodicity being disturbed by atmospheric movements. With dew, rain or an overcast sky the indications increase in intensity, and are stronger in spring and autumn than in summer and winter. A rain zone is positive, but is surrounded by a negative zone, which in turn is surrounded by a zone of positive electricity. Thunder and lightning, according to this observer, do not occur without rain.

Using an artificial gastric juice of hydrochloric acid and pepsin, Chittenden and Cummins have determined the relative digestibility of various foods to be as follows: Beef, 100; veal, 95; mutton, 92; chicken (light meat), 87; ditto (dark meat), 84; salmon, 92; mackerel, 86; haddock, 83; trout, 78; lobster (young), 88; ditto (large female), 79; ditto (large male), 69; fresh cod, 72.

A record of observations on sixteen trees and shrubs has shown Dr. N. L. Britton that the spring of this year was about ten days later in the vicinity of New York than that of 1884, and nearly a month later than that of 1878.

A Connecting Link.—Several live specimens of a queer little Australian animal—upon which the formidable name "ornithorynchres has been inflicted—have been brought to this country by Dr. H. A. Ward. It is claimed that this creature forms a perfect connecting link between birds and mammals. It looks like the beaver, but instead of having hair on its back it has scales, and in place of scales on its tail it has hair; while long investigation has shown that it lays an egg like a bird, but suckles its young like a mammal. It habits are like the beaver's, but it is declared to be an utterly heterodox creature, and entirely the most unnatural known.

A forcible illustration of the weight of the atmosphere was given by Prof. S. P. Langley, the American astronomer, in a recent lecture in London. He remarked that the air, so limpid that it scarcely appears to be matter at all, is so enormous in mass that it really presses with nearly a ton to each square foot; so that the weight of all the buildings in the world's metropolis, for instance, is less than that of the air above them.

A committee of the British Medical Association is collecting information concerning the experience and habits of persons who have attained the age of eighty or over. Interesting results are expected.

Although a variety of microscopic forms of plants have been found on bank-notes and coins in circulation, none known to be dangerous to human life have yet been discovered.

A piece of platinum wire only .00075 of an inch in thickness was lately exhibited by the Royal Society of London.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

I presume that most of the boys and girls who read the TIMES-MIRROR have seen some of the old Missions of California which were built almost a century ago by the Spanish Fathers. These Fathers came to California when the country was occupied by the various Indian tribes of the State, and when there were no towns nor cities, as there are now, and no pleasant orchards or vineyards. But these good priests planted vineyards and olive trees, and fields of grain, and at various places along the coast they built these Missions which we see to-day, and here they taught the Indians many things that were useful as well as told them of the one true God whom they should worship.

Now I would like to take you to-day, in fancy, to the Old Mission at Santa Barbara, which was built almost a hundred years ago. It is one of the best preserved of all the old California Missions, and it is an object of interest to every one who visits the town. It stands on a beautiful elevation about two and a half miles back from the beach. We go up to it over a smooth, hard road, with here and there rocks jutting into it, making it in places a little uneven. The white walls of the old Mission rise up before us, the rounded towers are gray with age, and the roof is covered with red tiles, which look queer indeed to our modern eyes. The broad fields are green with alfalfa, the lime and the orange trees beyond the walls are filled with fruit, the grape-vines are covered with leaves, and beyond them are the low, dark-colored adobe buildings. On one corner of their slanting roofs stands a peacock in brilliant plumage, and near him a whole brotherhood of white-winged pigeons and cooing doves.

Now, if we climb up the solid stone steps of the Mission, we shall find ourselves under the broad-roofed verandah with its brick-paved floor that runs along the southern side of the western wing of the building. Past doors and deep-set grated windows we glide till we come to an open door, through which we enter and find ourselves in the reception room of the Fathers. In one corner stands a piano of not the most modern make, and opposite it an old-time organ. A long, high table is on one side of the room, and on it are large vases filled with orange flowers and calla lilies. They make the room very fragrant. There are pictures of the Virgin upon the walls, together with those of many of the Fathers of the Mission, some of them splendid looking men, with clear-cut features and faces as full of the impress of character as the pages of a book. It is a queer-looking room, with its one small, deep-set window, with modern shutters and bars and its plain furniture. A side door opens and one of the Fathers with a pleasant face, a benignant smile, and beaming blue eye comes in and bids us a cheerful good morning. He wears a long, flowing robe of gray cloth, fastened with a heavy cord at the waist, from which depend a rosary and cross. His feet are bare, except for the low sandals which hardly more than cover the soles; the crown of his head is shaven and we look at him with a little touch of awe because his life is so different from ours and everything in his surroundings is so strange and novel. But the good Father takes all of your hearts captive when he speaks, and you follow him out under the pillared balcony, then down the stone steps, and then up the broad stone stairs to the entrance way under the towers, with a narrow vestibule, and on through a side door into the old church. Here it seems as if Time was very old, for the great, high, frescoed walls show everywhere the marks of old age. There is an old, carved wooden bench which stands near the first altar on the right, on which we can sit down. It was made almost a century ago by the Indians. On its front is the delicate tracery of leaves and stems. It seems very strange how those Indians made it with the poor tools which they had to work with. From one-half the bench the carved piece has fallen off, leaving only the rude frame-work, but it must have been considered a fine thing in those long-ago days when it was made.

The altar is dedicated to St. Anthony. It stands in a dimly-lighted recess, with one little rounded window high up in the walls above it. There are pictures of the Saints behind it and on either hand. A satin cross, with the figure of Christ upon it, stands in the centre, and beside it are vases filled with beautiful flowers. If we look closely at the altar cloth, we shall find that it is of fine, soft, white muslin, most elegantly embroidered, in what is called the "Jesuits' stitch. And what does that mean? you ask. It means "the little Jesus stitch," and it was wrought as a love-offering for his altar by some of the pretty Spanish Señoritas.

On the left side of the church, as we enter, is another altar dedicated to St. Francis, the patron Saint of the Order of Franciscans. The recess where this altar stands is called the "*Baptisterium*," and it is to this spot in the old Mission that the Indians, a hundred years ago, came to be baptised by the church Fathers. Many and many an Indian, wrapped in his blanket, with his head uncovered, stood there to be baptised. He hardly knew what it all meant, but he had a faint idea that he was doing something that was pleasing to the "Great Spirit," that these white Fathers had told him about and taught him to worship. Over this archway is a large picture of Purgatory, where many forms stand with lifted hands and pleading faces waiting for deliverance from the dreadful place. Along the walls on both sides of the church are smaller paintings, fourteen in number, called the "Holy Stations," representing the *Pasos* (or journeys) of our Lord.

Half way down the length of the broad aisle we stand before an altar on our right, on which is the figure of a man holding in his arms a little child. His broad hair clings in clustering curls about his forehead, and he has on a loose robe. This represents Joseph holding the little Christ-child. The figure was made in Mexico years ago, and was brought here by the Fathers. It was somewhat broken on its journey, but a new body was carved out of wood and fitted to the fine head. It has wonderful dark eyes that have an expression full of sorrow.

Across the aisle is another altar, on which stands the figure of the Blessed Virgin, her hands folded on her bosom, and her eyes raised to heaven. There are an abundance of beautiful flowers on this altar, and bright, gilt candlesticks with waxen tapers.

Now we will go on quietly to the next altars. These stand out in full sight against the main walls of the church instead of being placed like the others in dim recesses. There is an inscription on the one at the right of us. What does it say? It tells us that beneath that altar rest the bones of martyrs—men who died for the love of what they deemed the truth. "Did they kill them here?" you ask.

No, they died far over the sea in the great papal city of Rome a great many years ago when it was a common thing to persecute Christians, and the church has gathered up their bones, and buried them as holy relics underneath these altars in the old Mission church at Santa Barbara. Among the many things of interest in this Mission is a square slab or tablet behind which are buried the remains of the first Bishop of California. Over it on the wall still hangs the hat he used to wear—a huge chapeau, not unlike in shape to those worn in the Revolution by General Washington and other military officers.

There are many other things of interest here, but I have more than filled my column. There are rich vestments for the altars as well as for the priests; costly vessels for church use; a bookcase filled with old books, among them one bound in purple velvet, with silver trimmings, which was printed in Spain in 1665, more than two hundred years ago. It is so old we think how the book lasts when long ago the men who made it crumbled into dust.

Perhaps I may tell you more of what may be seen here sometime.

E. A. O.

O'DONNELL.

His Function in Life to Stir Up Bad Blood.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

The report of Supervisors Farwell, Abbott and Kunkler on Coroner O'Donnell's conduct in the matter of the Bayle explosion meets public approval entirely. It states that he is "either wholly ignorant or incapable of comprehending his official duty, or criminally neglectful of its performance, in either case being unfit for the office of Coroner." It shows how he shirked his obvious duty in neglecting to ascertain the condition of the boiler which exploded, or by calling on the wounded men to testify, and contented himself with the explanation of the proprietor. It draws attention to the fact that no notice would have been taken of the matter but for the action of the Stationary Engineers' Association, and it winds up with a resolution requesting the District Attorney to take such action as may by him be deemed necessary and proper.

It is hoped that the District Attorney will do his whole duty in this case. When, by one of those accidents which occasionally occur in politics, O'Donnell was elected to the office of Coroner, people were divided in opinion on the subject, some of them regarding it as a good joke which would lead to some droll buffoonery, others feeling it was a very serious matter indeed, which would probably involve grave consequences. It seems that the latter were about right. Whether O'Donnell neglected to hold an inquest on Serrot from sheer stupidity or from some other reason, the fact remains that the most important duty of Coroner was evaded and a case which demanded thorough examination was hushed up. What he has done in this case he is liable to do in others, and so long as he fills the office we are likely to have practically no Coroner in this city. Surely the danger is grave enough to warrant energetic action by the District Attorney.

The only defense which has been urged on O'Donnell's behalf is that he is a crank. He is no so mad as some think. There is a great deal of method in his madness. We don't know that insanity is a qualification in a candidate for the office of Coroner, but O'Donnell is quite sane enough to be a very mischevious demagogue. [illegible] he fires in Santa Clara, for which Bee has been sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary are directly traceable to his inflammatory harangues. He is understood to have since amused himself by delivering more harangues in the southern counties, instead of attending to his business as Coroner. His political stock in trade consists of hatred of the Chinese, not based on broad grounds of the incompatibility of the two races, but on the mean prejudice of a bully against one who is weak. His speeches are appeals to the lowest instincts of the ignorant. Kearney was a statesman in comparison with him. His function in life appears to be to stir up bad blood and to stimulate impulses which it is the aim of modern civilization to quench. He is doing more harm to California than any other man in the State. The rot which he utters is reported in some newspapers, and gets recopied in eastern papers, with the natural result that eastern readers regard California as narrow-minded, brutal and ruffianly. All good people hope that the District Attorney will take this opportunity of rescuing San Francisco from the disgrace of having such a man in office.

"SAN FRANCISCO SUFFICIENTLY PUNISHED."

[San Francisco Post, June 26.]

The report submitted to the Supervisors last night upon the conduct of Coroner O'Donnell in refusing to hold an inquest in the case of the engineer who was recently killed by an explosion in a tripe factory, which also injured several other persons, shows that he acted in defiance of the law. The position which he takes in defense of his course, "shows him," says the committee, "to be either wholly ignorant of or incapable of comprehending his official duty, or criminally neglectful of its performance; he is either case being, in the opinion of the committee, unfit for the office of Coroner." A copy of the report and a transcript of the testimony taken at the investigation have been transmitted to the District Attorney "for his information as to the official conduct of the Coroner, and for such action as may by him be deemed necessary and proper." The District Attorney will probably deem it necessary and proper to begin proceedings for the removal of O'Donnell, for whose election San Francisco has already been sufficiently punished.

The Arizona Summer.

[From the S. F. Call.]

"How hot is it in Arizona?" inquired a San Franciscan of a lady who just arrived from that territory.

"Oh, we have delightful weather there nine months in the year, but the other three are hot. But the heat is dry, so that one does not really feel it as much as the warm weather in New York. I am sure you would be charmed with the climate there," she said, with a fascinating smile.

"Doubtless," answered the San Franciscan; "but I have heard queer stories of what the heat in Arizona accomplishes."

"Oh, there are a good many stories circulated about our climate," replied the lady readily. "Some of them are true and some of them are false. But I can tell you a true incident, which will give you a good idea of the heat in the territory. My son was clerking in a grocery store in Phoenix last summer, and the eggs in the box standing in the store actually hatched, without a hen being on them or any artificial heat being applied. The hatching was the unaided work of our summer climate in Arizona."

When a man is just about to sneeze one couldn't buy him off with a [illegible].—[Boston Post.]

I Believe In.

I believe in God—Creator—Father of all human souls;
Not a monarch watching nature while her wondrous plan unfolds—
But the Father of our spirits and the Molder of our frames,
Loving each as one begotten, calling all by separate names.
IN THE CREATOR OF OUR SPIRITS I BELIEVE.

I believe the hallowed Jesus loved divinely, suffered much,
That our God might reach His children with a close and human touch,—
Drawing us with love so tender up the path way where he trod,
Till we fall like weeping children in the yearning arms of God.
IN OUR KING AND PRIEST AND PROPHET I BELIEVE.

I believe the Holy Spirit fills the earth from shore to shore,
Round about, above, within us, bearing witness evermore,
Where the Holy Ghost abideth, if He tarry but a night,
Even sordid eyes beholding see the wondrous love and light.
IN THE PARACLETE OF PROMISE I BELIEVE.

I believe the holy angels hover round us all the way,
Each commissioned by the Father; clouds of witnesses are they;—
To the throne they bear our sorrows, then return on tireless wing,
Bringing to each heart dispatches from the pa[illegible] of our King.
IN THE MINISTERING OF ANGELS I BELIEVE.

I believe in life eternal;—trees and flowers and drops of rain
Live and die, and decomposing live and die and live again.
Doubting still what wondrous changes shall complete the perfect sphere,
Life, I know, is greater, grander, than the segment painted here.
IN THE COMING LIFE ETERNAL I BELIEVE.

I believe the holy message is infallible and true;
What therein the Lord commandeth He will strengthen us to do.
Not in churches, saints or prophets, nor in wise men do I trust.
If they teach me words of wisdom, where they learned them there I must.
IN THE WORD OF INSPIRATION I BELIEVE.

I believe that human loving is a lesson taught above;
I believe the cup of blessing is a willing cup of love.
Loving when the flesh is willing is the sweetest drop of bliss;
Loving on through pain and evil is diviner still than this.
IN LOVE, THE LAW OF LOVE FULFILLING, I BELIEVE.

I believe in sweet communion with the saints in praise and prayer;
I believe that in forgiving we rise upward stair by stair.
I believe in godly striving, I believe in contrite tears;
I believe that in believing we shall live through endless years,—
FOR THE KEY OF LIFE IS ONLY—I BELIEVE.
—[Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

The Cicada.

[This Cicada, incorrectly called "the seventeen-year locust," appears at different times in various portions of the country, but always after an interval of seventeen years.]

Strange visitant from under ground
Sounding thy uncouth strain,
Peering with dull red eyes around
On upper earth again;
Thy seventeen years of life now past,
Thou seek'st these realms of sky,
Thine infant brood on earth to cast,
And then grow faint and die.

How knewest thou in thy dull mind
Thy meted course was o'er?
Whence came the instinct that could bind
For seventeen years—no more?
Then to the light could lead thee forth,
From thy dark cage of mould,
To sport a few hours on the earth,
Before thy form grew cold?

What means the letter on thy wing—
Stands it for Want or War?
Does wasting Woe thy coming bring—
The Plague that stalks afar?
Or means it wonder at the thought
Of Wisdom that decrees
An insect's life should laugh to naught
Man's small philosophies?

This constant miracle explain,
Oh, Scientist most wise,
Who seeth naught in nature reign,
No guidance from the skies.
No strife of atoms could have wrought
This strange Cicada's soul;
But that Great Spirit from whose thought
The worlds and heavens unroll.

HENRY PETERSON.

Maids and Maidens.

We love to sit and watch them—
The pretty little girls—
With smiling, happy faces
And wealth of golden curls.
They are the buds of purity
That soon will radiant roses be.

Oh, how we'd love to match them—
The over-thirty maids—
With faces seamed from smiling,
And ever-shrinking braids.
They are the flowers that now have blown
And none has plucked and called his own.

Oh, how we love to watch them—
The maidens in their teens—
Who walk and chatter sweetly,
Nor know what true love means.
They're dallying in that one sweet hour
When bud becomes the full-blown flower.

The Queen's Personal Appearance.

[London Letter to the Chicago Herald.]

The queen, who looked, as I thought, extremely gracious, when Mrs. Astor and Mrs. White were introduced at the drawing-room, was the centre figure in a setting of dazzling brilliance. Mixed with toilettes inexpressibly gorgeous in hue, texture and ornamentation, with shoulders and rounded arms, were the varied uniforms of men, in all the hues of the rainbow. The flashes of diamonds, the glitter of gold and jewels, the background of artistically draped and brightly colored walls, the gentle ripple of movement and the softly falling music dreamily echoing from distant corridors made up altogether a very satisfying programme. The queen, who is perfectly well aware that she looks her best in the shades of widowhood, wore black satin. From the regal coronet, which sparkled with hundreds of diamonds and pearls set in fine gold, flowed a majestic white tulle veil. The royal throat was encircled with a wondrous necklace of glorious pearls, four rows deep, and in the tiny ears were diamonds emitting the purest rays. The royal person fairly blazed with ribands, stars and orders, and I am free to confess, impudent Republican though I am, that Victoria presented a queenly and majestic figure on which the eye dwelt with instinctive respect. She is the picture of a wholesome woman who feeds well, sleeps well, thinks well, and is favored with a sound mind and healthy body.

Zach Montgomery's Start.

A Sacramento Bee reporter interviewed Henry A. Canfield, the much-battered pioneer, regarding the recently published story concerning Zach Montgomery's start in California. "That's all wrong," said Henry, when the writer had finished reading the article. "I'll just tell you how it was. Hush, now, keep quiet! You see it was away back in the early days when I was considerably handsomer than I am now. John H. McKune was then Prosecuting Attorney for the city and county of Sacramento. Well, one day he was in court, and some horse-thieves were to be tried. Just when the case had started, a great, big, fat, awkward-looking young man, with cowhide boots on and an ox-whip in his hands, leaned over McKune and asked to look at the papers in the case of one of the prisoners. McKune looked at Zach in amazement, taking him, d'ye mind, for one of the prisoners. Montgomery, however, explained that he was a member of the legal profession who had come across the plains, that he had taken an interest in the prisoner, and that he proposed to defend him. Well, he did, and, by George, in spite of all that McKune could do, you may shoot me if Zach didn't get the fellow acquitted. Well, McKune called Zach aside after the case was over, and there, in the presence of James McClatchy and your humble servant, Zachariah Montgomery and J. H. McKune entered into a law partnership. And that, sir, was Zach's first start in the profession in California."

It was a little five-year-old who, in describing the affliction of a neighbor, said: "He is blind from head to foot."—[Norristown Herald.

Weekly Mirror.

THE TIMES AND THE MIRROR.

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POSTAGE.

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THERE is complaint about the dilatory course adopted by the Horticultural Commissioners. It is now more than a week since their appointment. The general impression was that they would get to work at once and inaugurate a vigorous campaign against the cottony cushin insects which are planted in the orchards of Los Angeles, and which are multiplying at the rate of ten millions, or such matter, a day. The little work already done in the public plaza has been by direction of the city authorities, and under the supervision of the Superintendent of Streets. The Horticultural Commissioners have contented themselves thus far with fulminating a proclamation. But the bugs do not go for that. It is understood that the Commissioners are waiting to have some imagined defect in the law remedied. They do not see clearly how they can operate against an infested orchard unless complaint is first lodged with them by the owner of the orchard or some neighbor. Upon this technicality they hang until the Board of Supervisors can meet and amend the bug ordinance, or until the community come in and make complaints, or for some other like preliminary to be accomplished. Meanwhile it is quite likely that salaries and office rent are going on, and the limited fund appropriated by the Supervisors has already begun to melt away. It is not our purpose to be captious with the Commissioners, but it does seem that they ought to get some brushes going within ten days of their assuming the duties of office. In a case of great emergency like this they should not higgle and hair-split about technicalities.

ONE cause, doubtless, of the rapid spread of the cholera and its great mortality, in the infected districts of Spain, is the determined opposition of the poorer classes to the visits of the Health Inspectors, and their refusal to allow them to resort to such sanitary measures as are necessary for their relief. There is much abject poverty where the disease is doing its most fatal work, and with this poverty there is a lack of personal cleanliness, and all the conditions exist to invite the worst ravages of the scourge. The "ounce of prevention" is discarded, till the "pound of cure" is of no avail. The disease is defeated by medical experts to be of the regular Asiatic type.

THE rumor of financial troubles in Mexico takes a very definite shape to-day in a dispatch which says that the government is in "the lowest depths of poverty." The revenues are not sufficient to defray the expenses, and the executive is given power to pay only such claims as are the most pressing. A scheme to refund an indebtedness of $25,000,000 has been sprung upon a market already crippled and panic-stricken. The banks have stopped discounts, and individuals are on the verge of bankruptcy. It is a bad state of affairs.

A LETTER in the New York Tribune examines critically the wages of farm labor, as shown in the report of the Agricultural Bureau, just issued, and compares them with the gold value of wages paid at previous dates. Many of the results reached are new and interesting, and there will be general surprise and gratification to find that the condition of labor in that great department of industry has changed for the worse so little during recent years of depression.

GROVE L. JOHNSON went before the Sacramento court Saturday and apologized. He found out, after all, that Judge Denson had not called him a liar. It is now in order for Judge Denson to rise up and call Johnson a gentleman. Will he do it? Hardly. If he does so, he won't think so, after having had his nose pulled, his eye gouged and his shirt-collar ripped to smithereens. But he might compromise by calling Johnson an "esteemed contemporary."

GENERAL F. W. SMITH, superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, is authority for the statement that through trains will be running to San Diego by August 1st, of this year. He also promises that a line of Steamers will at once be put on to ply between San Diego and San Francisco. This announcement is not now made for the first time, but the reliability of the report makes it very interesting reading.

THE telegraph again notes the presence of California fruits in the New York markets, and says they are in lively demand at fair prices. Peaches, apricots, plums and pears comprise the stock in trade. Cherries the Eastern people are now gathering from their own trees, and California cherries are gone. Our fruit-growers ought to be satisfied to finish when they begin.

"IF THE crank O'Donnell thinks he can take up my anti-Chinese cry and run for Governor without my taking a hand, he is away off," said agitator Kearney the other day. "I'll be heard from myself next fall." The prospect of a circus is therefore excellent.

DRY seasons seem to be favorable to the fruit crops in this State. The general yield throughout the State will be immense, and the flavor is better than in years when rains are more abundant. So in this, as in other things, the law of compensation holds good.

Los Angeles, the Metropolis.

In the little lull which occurs about the time of dog days merchants are wont to take account of stock. The TIMES to-day inaugurates the custom of inventorying the city's progress at the same period. Hitherto we have been content with an annual review, issued on the first day of each year, in which was recounted the progress of city and county in building, planting, trading and improving generally during the twelve months preceding. But a year covers a wide space for a community which is forging ahead with such rapid strides, and a few notes taken at the semi-annual turning point may not be out of place. In to-day's TIMES appears an article which gives a comprehensive view of the city's progress during the past six months.

It is not so very long since Los Angeles was virtually one of the outpost towns of American civilization—the veritable "jumping-off place" of the United States. Many who feel themselves newcomers, comparatively, can remember the sense of isolation which existed when we had no railroad connection with the outside world;—when our mails were brought tri-weekly by steamer, and in cases of storm were delayed a week or more; when our interior trade consisted principally in transshipping the bars of bullion brought down from the Cerro Gordo mines, a d in loading the desert "schooners" with goods on their return; when there was not one first-class metropolitan-looking store in the city, and when the old Stearns mansion (adobe) was still a landmark.

The brief period of ten years, with the men and money requisite, has served to transform this provincial town into a teeming metropolis. We have now a city of more than thirty thousand inhabitants. Five lines of railway are here focused, and a sixth—which promises to be as important as all of the others combined, because a competing transcontinental road—is in process of completion. In almost every essential of public improvement and individual enterprise, this city takes a front rank. In water works, street car lines—including a cable road—electric lights, telephones, educational institutions, we are unexcelled. In public buildings there is yet much to be desired, though a good beginning has been made, and a year or two will witness a complete transformation. Private enterprise has furnished the city with an opera house which, in convenience and elegance of appointment, is not excelled on the coast. Within the past three and a half years the city has acquired one hundred business blocks, eighteen churches and two thousand residences. These improvements represent an outlay of nearly six millions of dollars.

While the city has been making such splendid progress, it has been amply sustained by the advancement of the outlying country. In all directions new colonies have been settled and towns already established have doubled and quadrupled in size. Thousands of virgin acres have been brought under cultivation, planted in trees and vines, and transformed into homes. As the natural basis of supply for this rapidly improved area, Los Angeles has enjoyed a great increase of trade. As a depot and distributing point for the other thousands of fertile acres already in bearing, our city has made great advancement. Statistics recently published show that, in the matter of fruit shipments to the East, Los Angeles ranks next to San Francisco, and exceeds the combined shipments of any other three cities of the State.

A few days ago we gave figures to show that the growth of Los Angeles during the past ten years has been proportionately as great as that of Kansas City, Mo. Both cities have quadrupled in population and wealth within this period. Kansas City now claims a population of 125,000 souls, and Los Angeles—though still at a respectful distance—is following in her wake with equal strides. In the fortunes of the writer to live in Kansas City from 1865 to 1875. In 1865 the place was in a chrysalis stage—with a population of five to seven thousand; with no railroads, and no highway of communication save the Missouri river—a boat about twice or three times a week—with no fine buildings, no public improvements and no trade except by prairie "schooners" with Santa Fé, New Mexico. From that he saw it advance, in ten years, to a teeming modern city of 32,000 inhabitants. There are many points of resemblance between the growth of Kansas City and Los Angeles points which may be gathered from the foregoing without specially calling attention to them. There were people in Kansas City about the years 1873-4-5—when the whole country was in the doldrums—who believed that their city had then reached its *ultima thule*. A good, thriving place it was sure to be, they said, but there was nothing there to make a *great* city. Do our readers discover in this an additional point of resemblance to some people in Los Angeles to-day?

We believe that what Kansas City is now Los Angeles is likely to be ten years hence; i. *e.*, a city of one hundred or one hundred and forty thousand inhabitants. Our commercial independence is already declared. The advantages of our geographical position cannot be gainsayed. Ours is not only the focal point of the great Southwestern railway system, but we have, as well, a key to the commerce of the high seas. There is no reason why our merchants should not in time develop an Oriental, an Australian, and a Sandwich Island trade in competition with San Francisco. There is no reason why Los Angeles should not control a large share of the trade of Old Mexico in manufactured articles, when that country comes to establish intimate commercial relations with the United States. There is every reason why Los Angeles should remain the chief entrepot of Southern California, and the Pacific coast depot of supplies for Arizona and New Mexico. And a curious feature of this interior Territorial trade is that therein our city becomes an active competitor of Kansas City. Already the eastern and western lines of railway have begun to cut rates with a view to turning this trade one way or the other.

Los Angeles writers have hitherto dwelt principally upon the advantages which our city and county enjoy in the matter of climate and agricultural and horticultural resources. These, of course, form the solid basis of prosperity, but the TIMES believes that commercial position will henceforward come in as a most powerful factor for advancement. Los Angeles is bound to become a great commercial city. With people comes wealth; with wealth, development; with development, production; with production, trade; with trade, manufacture. And with production, trade and manufacture enlisted, wealth and people are again augmented. Cause becomes effect and effect cause in this perpetual motion of progress. Nothing succeeds like success in city building as well as in other avenues of human effort. A city which attains a population of fifty thousand may expect to add another fifty thousand in regular geometrical progression. This growth is like the problem of the horse-shoe nail;—astounding when one gets to multiplying with big figures.

TAMMANY is outraged by President Cleveland's appointments for the New York Custom House. "An outrage," "A crying shame," "An insult to the Democracy of New York," is the way a chief puts it. If the big braves of Boss Tweed's wigwam go on in this way for a while, the country will begin to think that Cleveland has made good appointments.

THE specific offense of Buddensick, the building contractor of New York, whose tenements fell and killed a man, and who was sentenced to States prison for manslaughter, was that he used mud for mortar. Even so unsophisticated an action as dabbling with dirt may sometimes get a man into trouble.

ST. LOUIS is now rated with Chicago in the matter of postmasters' salaries—a fact which indicates that the Missouri city is neck-and-neck with its lakeside rival as a business emporium. We may now expect St. Louis to get up on a stump and crow.

THE exodus to the seashore has already commenced in Los Angeles. Santa Monica and Long Beach both offer sufficient attractions to our city residents to invite them from the comforts of their homes to the pleasures of the beach.

THE soldiers cannot complain of any slackness in the pension office. During May 8906 pension certificates were issued, which is the largest number ever granted in one month since the organization of the office.

THE steamer City of Sydney, of the Australian line, has been ordered to take the place of the wrecked City of Tokio. The Pacific Mail Company's loss by the disaster is stated at $1,250,000.

THE Republican postmistress at Napoleon, Michigan, has married the Democrat whom she expected to be appointed her successor.

THE President and the Postmaster General have declared that editor and "offensive partisan" are synonymous terms. So be it!

Two West Virginia farmers killed themselves in a dispute over a cow, and now the traditional lawyer is milking the cow.

THE SAUNTERER.

The Saunterer took a drive a few days ago through some of the country lying around Los Angeles, in company with a stranger who was desirous of seeing something of the resources of our growing city. We drove down Pearl street with its handsome residences, then past the University to the Agricultural Park, and beyond the fine suburban homes which grace that vicinity, into the open country towards the sea. "Ah, here we come to farms" said the visitor. "I've seen nothing like it since I left Wisconsin. It makes me think of the fine prairie farms that one sees there. This is splendid soil. Why, there's nothing in the world to hinder Los Angeles from growing. You have got a country here big enough to feed a big city, and rich enough, too. See those alfalfa fields! There's money there. Those farmers have got a good thing—better'n your fruit orchards; and those sleek, fat cattle; why, I'm more than pleased to have brought me out here. I did not suppose that anything like this could be found anywhere about Los Angeles. Just think of that land every year will grow good crops without a bit of irrigation."

I did not wonder at the enthusiasm of this visitor, for a fairer country I never saw. I'll own up to feeling somewhat the personal pride in the whole thing, though I do not own an inch of the soil. But I felt that I spoke volumes for my good sense in choosing such a country for my home. The dove gray mesa, warm green with their extended alfalfa fields, their acres of corn and promising vineyards, and some few orchards. On the grain fields, yellow now with the stubble left from the harvest, were numerous stacks of grain, the modern kind of pyramids that are the monuments of fertility and abundance. Around and beyond the little settlement of Florence were groves of eucalypti, which add vastly to the beauty of the wide landscape. People visiting Los Angeles should take a drive through this section as well as in the direction of Pasadena, the more popular point. They will be surprised—not so much, perhaps, with what *is*, as with what *may be*. A better farming country could not be desired; a good farmer can tell that at a glance. The soil is fertile, the land lies free from obstructions, the water supply is not lacking, and all that is wanting to build up the country rapidly is capital and labor. Let these come in and the territory between Los Angeles and the sea will soon be thickly dotted with comfortable farm-houses and flourishing farms. There is no shadow of excuse for Los Angeles sending away three hundred dollars daily to San Luis Obispo for butter alone. There's room enough here for all the dairy farms needed to supply Los Angeles with all the milk and butter that she can consume, and that amount of money ought to be kept at home. Won't some of our good farmers see their opportunity and go into the dairy business?

Two little girls were playing together in a pleasant garden bordering upon one of our principal streets. Some little disagreement had arisen between them —a difficulty over their pet dolls—when the little visitor said: "I am going home. You are not nice, and I feel 'bove playing with you."

"Well you dess dit out. I don't want you. My papa says your papa's had 'fensive parison, an dats awful I know, so I'll be glad if you'll dit out."

And in this way the little daughter of the "offensive partisan" was driven out from the garden of pure Democracy with about as much justice as the alleged offenders of political life. "Little pitchers have big ears," sometimes."

The amount of shopping that is done in Los Angeles, shows that the hard times complained of elsewhere have not struck Los Angeles very seriously as yet. Our stores are well filled with purchasers, and they all go away carrying good-sized bundles. It's a good sign.

We are at home, and yet in a city of strangers. The number of new faces to be seen upon our streets is constantly increasing. They come from all parts of the country—from all over the world for that matter. Walking a distance of three or four blocks, I see almost every State in the Union represented—and sometimes almost every nationality. Los Angeles, like a loadstone, draws everything in its own direction. Let the people come, we have room and to spare. Our climate, if not our soil, is free to all.

HARVARD-YALE.

The Annual Boat Race Yesterday.

A VICTORY FOR THE HARVARD CREW.

Yale Hampered by a Sick Captain—The Boys Pull Nobly But They Can't Catch Up.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

NEW LONDON, June 26.—A Yale man just from the boat house says that Captain Flanders of the Yale crew required the services of physicians this morning, and that Appleton will be substituted. It is also reported that the race may be postponed until the afternoon. Not in the history of Yale-Harvard aquatics has the interest manifested previous to the race been brought to such a high state of excitement as it was before to-day's contest. Early last night all the hotels were overcrowded, and lodgings were not to be had at any price. The night trains from Boston and New York and the New York boats largely increased the number of visitors, and the morning trains from all directions came in crowded. New Haven sent an excursion train of fifteen cars in addition to her regular train. The betting, which after Columbia's race changed from odds on Yale to even money, and then to odds on Harvard, is now about even. An unusually large amount of money has been put up on the result of the race. The final betting was about even, though some enthusiastic Harvard men gave odds rather than not place their money. At 11 o'clock the water was in excellent condition, there being but a slight ripple and a very slight southwest wind.

11:26 A. M.—Both crews have just appeared on the course. The first mile was made by Harvard in 5:50; Yale, 6:9

11:40 A. M.—The second mile: Harvard, 13:4; Yale, 13:48. Third mile—Harvard, 18:53; Yale, 19:45. Fourth mile—Harvard, 25:12¼; Yale, 26:28.

Harvard won the race by twelve lengths. The official time was: Harvard, 25:15⅘; Yale, 26 minutes.

Before the race betting was $100 to $80 on Harvard. The decline in Yale stock was due to Captain Flanders' illness. Although Flanders was ill it was decided that it would be better for him to row than to make a change in the stroke. At about 9:45 the breeze freshened considerably and blew almost square across the course. This was considered an advantage for Yale. The water was quite rough at 11:15. Harvard's boat came out at 11:02, Yale following a minute later, and both crews paddled leisurely to the starting point.

At 11:25 word was given and Yale took the water very quickly and obtained a lead of about two feet, which was increased to her work, however, and at fifty yards from the start had drawn up even. and was beginning to draw ahead in less than two hundred yards. Yale still rowed well, showed her strength, and at the first half mile had a clear lead of a length, which kept increasing. Yale still rowed strongly and Harvard thirty-five. At the first mile Harvard led by two lengths, her time being five minutes fifty seconds. At the mile and a half Harvard's lead began to decrease the lead a trifle. Harvard immediately increased her stroke and began to draw ahead again. At two mile and a half Harvard's time was eight minutes twenty seconds, and the race was virtually over. At two miles Harvard led by three lengths, pulling a fine steady stroke of 36. Yale hit her strokes up again opposite the Navy yard, but Harvard easily held her own. Harvard made the mile in 10 minutes and 1¾ seconds. From here to the finish the water was quite rough and the time was slow. At the finish Harvard led by ten lengths, passing the flag in 18 minutes 52½ seconds. Yale's time was 19 minutes 40½ seconds. Both crews spurted at the finish, and Harvard crossed the line fifteen lengths ahead, an easy winner. The official time was Harvard 25 minutes 15⅘ seconds; Yale 26 minutes 30 seconds. At the finish the Harvard crew appeared fresh and in fine condition, while in the Yale boat Peters and Cook appeared to be pulling a dead stroke, and Stiorris pulled in rather a listless style.

NEW LONDON, June 26.—The Yale oarsmen after the race expressed themselves as thoroughly disheartened over their disastrous defeat by saying that Yale was outrowed, and that Yale paid too much attention to the inside of the boat and the Harvard paid strict attention to the stroke outside of the boat. Certain it is that the result is a great surprise to Yale, as she considered the Harvard crew second. The prominent Yale men freely expressed the opinion that the result of this race will break up the Bob Cook and Louis Hull regime. It is now stated that Cook ago Cook and Flanders had a serious misunderstanding, and Cook's language was something that to broke Flanders up badly that tears sprang to his eyes. The record of the Yale and Harvard series now stands: Harvard, six; Yale, four; which is the Yale crew of '85 against the Harvard crew of '85. The captain of the Yale crew declined to talk about the race further than to say that it was fairly won by the Harvards.

CITY OF TOKIO.

Probably a Total Loss—Passengers, Mails and Treasure Saved.

LONDON, June 26.—A dispatch from Yokohama says that the American steamer City of Tokio, from San Francisco, which is ashore at the entrance to that harbor, will probably prove a total loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Williams, Dimond & Co., general agents of the Pacific Mail in this city, received a dispatch this morning from the company's agent in Yokohama, stating that the steamer City of Tokio, which was reported yesterday to be ashore near Yokohama, is aground on Sogami Point, twenty-two miles below the city. The dispatch says the passengers will be saved, and part of the cargo has been saved. Every effort was being made to get her off. The steamer cost a million dollars. Fears are expressed on Change that she will be total loss. [PACIFIC MAIL LOSS.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Evening Post's financial article says: "Pacific Mail dropped 1¾ per cent. again this forenoon on the announcement that the company's steamer City of Tokio, which was yesterday reported stranded in the harbor of Yokohama, was really on the rocks outside of the harbor and had gone to pieces. The loss to the company will be at least $1,250,000, or over 6 per cent. on the capital stock, besides the interruption of business."

A PIPE-LINE FUROR.

How the Stock Brokers Got up an Excitement.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The Telegram says there was a scene of great excitement at the opening of business in the Consolidated Stock Petroleum Exchange to-day, and the situation verged upon a panic. The short interest in pipe-line certificates was so great that the price was soon carried up to 88¾ cents, which is the highest quotation reached in several months. All sorts of rumors of impending disaster were in the air. Before 11 o'clock the excitement increased to such an extent, that brokers left their offices and rushed to the exchange in such numbers that the floor was over-crowded. Men rushed about jostling each other and shouting like Comanches. Prices ranged from 88¼ cents to 88, 87¾, 87⅛ and 88¼ cents. The cause of the sudden advance in pipe-line certificates was the great real or imaginary short interest created in the market. Men who were interested in cornering the market, gave all possible prominence to the reports of diminished yard paid strict attention to the stroke outside of the boat. Certain it is that the result is a great surprise to Yale, as she considered the Harvard crew second. The prominent Yale men freely expressed the opinion that the result of this race will break up the Bob Cook and Louis Hull regime. It is now stated that Cook ago Cook and Flanders had a serious misunderstanding, and Cook's language was something that to broke Flanders up badly that tears sprang to his eyes. The record of the Yale and Harvard series now stands: Harvard, six; Yale, four; which is the Yale crew of '85 against the Harvard crew of '85. The captain of the Yale crew declined to talk about the race further than to say that it was fairly won by the Harvards.

BANKRUPTCY.

The Government of Mexico in a Bad Way.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 26.—Recent and unexpected decrees funding the outstanding obligations against the government by a $25,000,000 issue of bonds has had the effect of making the money market tighter than ever. The National Bank on Tuesday stopped all discount business—a step that has been generally followed by brokers. Exchange, both foreign and domestic, has stiffened in price. The commercial outlook is yet more ominous, and it is reported that a number of houses reputed to be in good standing are on the verge of bankruptcy. Mexico is in the lowest depths of poverty. The receipts of the government are not sufficient to meet the estimated expenditures. The Executive has authority to give preference to actual expenses of the administration, leaving other less pressing claims in abeyance until such time as they can be liquidated, the people come, we have room and to spare. Our climate, if not our soil, is free to all. Secretary of the Treasury regarding the new $25,000,000 funding law, in which strong arguments were put forth for the repeal or modification of the law. The government, however, assumes a strong attitude, and has refused to reconsider its step. It is reported that English capitalists, who were also to pay $10,000,000 for the completion of the Mexican National road, have withdrawn their aid. This latest step of the government to fund railway subsidies in six per cent. bonds was too much for British conservatives.

The government is not disposed to yield a single point, and it is very doubtful if it could do so in the present condition of things. It is entirely impossible for the Treasury to do more than meet the ordinary expenses of the administration. Great interest is felt in the promised plan of adjustment of the English debt. It has leaked out that the government will soon publish the report of the special commission of adjustment advocating the recognition of the debt and the payment the first year of one-half of one per cent interest, and increasing each subsequent year until the maximum interest shall be reached. It is said in some quarters that if this plan is followed the interior debt can also be placed on the London market. This is the financial scheme held in reserve, previously mentioned in these dispatches. The Minister recently stated that if the Government hoped, by showing a disposition to meet its obligations as fast possible, to retain the confidence of the financial world. Foreign capitalists favor consideration of the interior debt, making no distinction between creditors. The financial condition of Mexico is such that, with a deficit of $25.000,000 at the beginning of the new fiscal year, she cannot hope, except by extreme measures of economy to meet her current expenses. President Diaz has had a terrible struggle to meet current obligations, and maintain public order in the face of all sorts of intrigues started by enemies taking advantage of the financial embarrassments of his Government. By cutting off all revenue charges and almost all the best necessities of the administration he hopes soon to put the Government on a sounder basis. The National Bank of Mexico, in a financial statement for May, shows $450,000 cash in the vaults, while its circulation is $6,000,000. The government owed the bank, according to this exhibit, $10,000,000. The London Bank will not accept the National Bank's bills, while the government has accepted the London Bank's bills for an advance on nickel coin sold through the bank. An agent of the government has been engaged in planning a new commercial code forbidding say but national banks to emit notes, and has officially recognized the London Bank which stands the test amid the financial storm. Meantime the community relies on the conservative management of Don Prancisco Mier Inclan, of the companies' representatives here will enter a protest against the stoppage of subsidies, but the same thing has happened to all other railroad companies, and it is the government cannot see city way to make a distinction in their favor.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 27.—A conference between railroad and treasury officials was held to-day. Representatives of the railroads urged as a ground of their claims for subsidies, that by the conventions, that the President's decree, which was ostensibly based on the laws of the 14th of June, 1883, had no legal foundation, and that the law it is distinctly provided that the powers of the President to reduce public expenses do not extend to the stoppage or reduction of subsidies to railroads which, in the text of the law, shall continue to be paid according to their respective contracts. The railroad companies' attorneys held also that the subsidies were in the nature of payments for carrying mails, freight and troops of the government at reduced rates, and could not lawfully be stopped. No agreement was reached at this conference, and high personages say none will be made and that the payment of subsidies cannot be resumed.

THE YURF.

Press Comments on the Emperium Race.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Tribune, in commenting on Ridabock's victory in the Emporium stake race, says he has great speed, and is probably little inferior to Tyrant. But he carried only 104 pounds in the Emporium. He must meet such superior horses as Cotton and Wanda with full weight before his true rank on the turf can be told. This prize was worth $7718 to the winner. The Herald says there was at least one fixed event which brought out some of the aristocrats of the turf to see the Emporium. Again Californians have captured the plethoric purse. They took away a good deal of wealth from the bookmakers, and have also been outselling proprietors. One offers a plan for a vessel that will float on top, beneath it and in mid air. The sails will be wings, and it will make greater speed than any ship of anything man has invented. Others are submitting similar impracticable schemes for perfect navigation. Secretary Whitney is not desirous of experimenting with new schemes. He rather favors the adoption of models of the best cruisers built by foreign powers, with such improvements as can be added by American shipbuilders.

ADMIRAL POORTER'S MODEL.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Under gen ral invitation of Secretary Whitney to officers of the navy and others to submit plans to him for the construction of steel cruisers, Admiral Porter has for some time past been engaged in planning a vessel which he hopes will prove a model in her class. She is to be 250 feet long and be at the same time a ram, a torpedo boat and a gunboat. She will go forward or backward with equal facility, and carry a very heavy armament. It is expected that she will attain great speed.

OLD FOGS A HALF DAY AHEAD.

General Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, has issued an order extending the weather predictions to a day and a half in advance, which now only over a day. The change will go into effect July 1st.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CUTTING DOWN.

Attorney General Garland says he will reduce the force of examiners in the Department of Justice considerably, as he does not think the services now rendered done to justify the employment of the entire force.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A movement for the admission of New Mexico as a State is already under way. Congress will be asked at the coming session to enact the necessary legislation. Colonel Prichard, late United States District Attorney, is speaking of the merits of the scheme, said: "New Mexico is, I believe, the oldest organized Territory in the West. She has a population of 160,000, and the welfare of its people would be improved by admission." On the other hand, Republicans say that before any Democratic Territory is admitted, the majority in the House must listen to the claims of Dakota, and until justice is accorded to this Territory, they will never listen to the demands of New Mexico.

WASHINGTON.

New Mexico Knocking for Admission.

REPUBLICANS SAY, "DAKOTA ALSO."

New Appointments and Who Some of the Appointees Are—Tammany Disgruntled —Director Burchard Supplanted.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The four-year term for which Commodore Montgomery Sicard was appointed to act as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, will end on the 30th inst. It is understood that he will be reappointed. Several officers were desirous of obtaining the position, but they have withdrawn all claims to it because of a general understanding that Commodore Sicard will be reappointed.

NEW NAVAL SCHOOL.

The school proposed by Commodore Schley for the instruction of seamen in improved armament of modern vessels, will open at the navy yard in this city on the first of July. A class of twenty sailors has been selected. Commodore Schley hopes to open with a class of twenty members at Newport August 1st. The latter class will receive torpedo instructions for six months, at the end of which period it will come to Washington and the class here will go to Newport. The instructions at the two points will consider at the end of one year, when new classes will be formed. Only sailors enlisted in the continuous service are admitted to the school. "These men," said Commodore Schley to-day, "are to go on vessels at the end of the year's instruction and act as teachers of other men who may be on board. Our sailors have not kept up with the advance in gun machinery. The government is to blame for this, for since the war no attempt at improvement in guns has been made until the past year. Now we have no improved guns nor men to handle them if they should be obtained. A ball fired at a modern vessel is like a pea snapped at a window-pane. We expect to secure new guns and will need men to handle them."

PLACING THE CADETS.

It is expected that recent graduates at West Point Military Academy will be assigned to various regiments when Secretary Endicott returns to Washington next week. There were thirty-nine graduates. At the present time there exist fifty-four vacancies among the officers of the army, of which sixteen are in the cavalry branch, seven in the artillery, twenty-nine in the infantry and two in the engineer corps. After the assignment of West Point graduates, the non-commissioned officers who have passed examinations by the board commissioned by the various departments will be announced. Twelve men were ordered before examination boards. It is believed that six of these will have no trouble in passing examinations. This will make a total of forty-five men to be assigned, leaving nine vacancies to be filled. The question has been raised whether or not these vacancies will be filled by civilians or be allowed to remain unfilled until the graduation of the large class of 86 at West Point next year. It is thought that the President will appoint civilians to the positions, and allow Congress to provide for prospective graduates.

PLANS FOR NEW VESSELS.

A number of plans and specifications for the new naval vessels provided for at the last session of Congress, have been received at the Navy Department, and a circular calling for plans and proposals. Secretary Whitney specified that they should be submitted by July 15th. The circular called for plans for four vessels. The Bureau of Construction and the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department will submit plans for them all of the former for hulls and the latter for machinery and engines. It is not known that any other source will offer plans for the entire number. Several plans for single vessels will be submitted by naval officers, and it is expected that plans will be received from shipbuilders. Naval Constructor Mintonoye of the Brooklyn yards will furnish plans for three vessels. The first is to cost about $1,500,000, and is to be 356 feet by 64 feet is to run 18 knots per hour. Her armament will consist of 27 guns, and she will carry about 400 men and officers. The second vessel will be 325 feet by 56, and her battery will consist of 18 guns. The third vessel will be 250 feet by 50 feet and carrying an armament of 14 guns. The vessels are modeled after English cruisers. Enterprising but imaginary individuals have also been submitting propositions. One offers a plan for a vessel that will float on top, beneath it and in mid air. The sails will be wings, and it will make greater speed than any ship of anything man has invented. Others are submitting similar impracticable schemes for perfect navigation. Secretary Whitney is not desirous of experimenting with new schemes. He rather favors the adoption of models of the best cruisers built by foreign powers, with such improvements as can be added by American shipbuilders.

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APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Edward L. Hedden to be Collector of Customs for the District of New York; Hans S. Beatty to be Surveyor of Customs in the District of New York; Silas W. Burt to be Naval Officer of Customs in the District of New York.

THE APPOINTEES.

Edward L. Hedden, the new Collector of Customs of New York, was born in New York City, in 1828. From 1859 until last year he was a partner in the shipping house of Weimore, Cryder & Co., and for twenty-five years conducted the custom house business of the firm. He is Vice-President of the North River Bank and director in several insurance companies; has always been a Democrat in politics. His father studied law with Alexander Hamilton, and was a representative of the city on the occasion of the opening of the Erie canal. The appointee was indorsed to the President by Edward Cooper, General John D. Woodward, and a large number of other merchants and politicians.

H. S. Beatty is a lawyer and was Associate Corporation Counsel during Secretary Whitney's term. He has been an active man in the County Democracy organization; is at present Deputy County Clerk of New York and always has been a Democrat.

Silas W. Burt was formerly a Naval officer and was removed by President Arthur. He is at present Chief Examiner of the New York Civil Service Commission. He supported Cleveland for Governor in 1882, and was an active supporter of the Democratic candidates last fall. The term of Graham, present incumbent, would not expire until 1887, but he is suspended because the President believes that sound public policy requires a reorganization of the whole customs service in the port of New York, and a complete new organization is essential to the proposed change of methods.

MERCHANT SUPERINTENDED.

The President to-day suspended Horatio C. Burchard of Illinois as Director of the Mint, and appointed James B. Kimball of Pennsylvania in his stead.

SENTENCED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

Second Lieutenant Carroll Mercer, of the United States Marine Corps, who was tried by court-martial in New York for drunkenness on the Panama expedition, has been sentenced to two years' suspension on half pay, and to retain his present number on the register during that time.

EXAMINATION ORDERED.

A sufficient number of applicants not having attained to the eligible list in the examination held in May last, a supplementary examination for admission to scholarship in the revenue marine will be held about the end of August to provide for the filling of seven vacancies.

SECRETARY MANNING'S AMENDMENT.

Secretary Manning has amended Article 13,518 of the general regulations of the Treasury Department relating to customs and navigation laws so that it shall read as follows: "Candidates for minor appointment in the customs service must be not less than 21 nor more than 55 years of age, of suitable physical condition, and mentally qualified as required by the railroad regulations of the civil service. The out-door inspectors must be of robust frame and constitution. The deputy collectors and other employees whose duties are performed exclusively within the customs buildings and who are selected on account of possessing qualifications of special value to the service, may, after satisfactory physical examination, be eligible for appointment between 21 and 60 years of age."

THE NEW DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Dr. James P. Kimball, of Bethlehem, Pa., to-day appointed Director of the Mint, is Professor of Economic Geology in Lehigh University. He is a mining engineer and metallurgist by profession. He was educated at Harvard University and the mining school of Freiburg, Germany, receiving the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Gottingen in 1857. He has held appointments in several State and Government surveys. During the war he served in the Army of the Potomac as Assistant Adjutant on the staffs of General McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade successively. He is now president of the Everett Iron Company, of Pennsylvania, and well-known in New York, where he has an office. Mr. Burchard said to-day that he preferred that the change should be made in that way, rather than to resign in the face of charges of inefficiency and mismanagement which have been made against him.

APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary Manning to-day appointed R. H. Henry, Jr., Cunningham and Chas. J. Mitchell to be Chiefs of Divisions of the Sixth Auditor's office, and L. H. Mangum to be Chief of Division in the First Comptroller's office, vice Major Saxton, reduced to the $1400 class. A. T. Huntington was promoted from the $1200 to the $1400 class as Assistant Chief of the Loan Division, vice Stewart, deceased, and Chas. L. Carron was promoted from the $1000 to the $1200 class. It is understood that the office of Chief of the Loan Division, now held by Wm. F. Letcher, will be declared vacant on the 1st of August.

BIDS FOR A DERRICK.

Proposals have been received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department to supply a seventy-five ton floating derrick for the Brooklyn Navy Yard. They ranged from $62,286 to $972,000. Three other contracts made by the West Point Iron Works, Continental Iron Works and Howden, Robinson & Co. contemplated bidding, but in view of the drilling daily in regular

The arrival of troops would have to have stirred up the [illegible] out extra spies in all directions prompt and efficient action on the government, a bloody war will result. This seems to be a reliable man at the [illegible] dians are in sufficient force to the whites, including the [illegible] stationed there. The Indians picketed night and day, and have plenty of ammunition at the agency dare not venture the Kansas border. Five [illegible] the Fifth Cavalry under [illegible] passed through this city on [illegible] to-day, and will be within [illegible] of Bento by to-morrow morning.

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A Hideous Corpse Found.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 27.—[illegible] corpse case of F. Dewalt, [illegible] of the Leadville National Bank, [illegible]

Weekly Mirror.

Barclay Henley, Mexican Citizen.

It seems to us that the case against the member-elect from the First District—the charge that he is not eligible to sit in the Congress of the United States, on account of non-citizenship, having forsworn his allegiance to his government and volunteered to become a subject of Mexico twenty years ago—has been completely made out, both positively and negatively. The facts of his application for citizenship under Maximilian, and of his qualification as such, were brought out some weeks ago, and they have never been controverted. Not only do the records show this to be so, but Henley himself, when he returned to the United States, which he abandoned in her extremity because he was a traitor to her flag, still claimed the protection of the Mexican government. The facts as to this charge are brought out not by his enemies alone, but by a Democratic paper, the Oakland Times. Referring to the question of Henley's citizenship, the Times says: "Some people claim that he is entitled to a seat under the ruling of the United States Supreme Court, that conviction for infamous crimes is illegal if conviction is obtained on information instead of indictment by a grand jury. H. W. Robertson, United States District Attorney of Colorado, sent here by the direction of Attorney General Garland to protect the interests of the government in the case, took the ground that the court had no jurisdiction; that the case was *res adjudicata*, having been passed on by the Colorado Court upon appeal on information at the time of trial; that the crime was a misdemeanor, not infamous, and in other points of practice Hobson made a strong argument against the position in the case. The case ended to-day and the case was taken under advisement by the Court.

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A Mexican Corpus Argument.

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Gordon's Diaries.

The first edition of General Gordon's diary, comprising 1000 copies, has been sold. General Gordon's private Chinese diary is announced for August.

ST. PETERSBURGH OR THE ENGLISH STATUTE.

ST. PETERSBURGH, June 26.—The Journal de St. Petersburg in an editorial expresses respect and sympathy for Mr. Gladstone. Referring to the new British cabinet, the Journal says: "The Conservatives have the good sense to consider the peculiarities of the situation. The Marquis of Salisbury succeeds to the position already taken by Mr. Gladstone. The path to follow is broadly marked by the natural movement of history. The sense of responsibility and the knowledge of Europe possessed by Marquis of Salisbury will mould his acts according to the prevailing needs of the time and the respective positions of the several peoples, and will determine the relations between them on these grounds. Russia, with respect to her own interests, and in view of the conciliatory policy, regards with calmness the accession of the new ministry."

LONDON, June 27.—The only minister of the new government who has up to date publicly addressed his constituents is Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who is a son-in-law of Salisbury, and the only man that has ever been permitted by the present Premier to speak for him. In the additional statement produced attention. Before his advent to power Salisbury was a most persistent advocate of coercion in Ireland. Responsibility, however, has apparently brought him new views, and he feels the necessity of "letting the Tories down easy." The striking feature in Balfour's speech is the practically qualified declaration that he desires less than Chamberlain, to see Ireland governed by equal laws with England, and the other still more significant one against the Irish people forever abolished. The new Chief Secretary strongly supports home rule for Ireland, but contends that this measure shall not extend to local interests only. It must be admitted that this remarkable change of attitude bodes nothing but good forward Ireland is indicated in the fact that all reports from Conservative clubs and political circles show that Lord Randolph Churchill, though he will assume no responsibility, has become the prophet of the Tory party on the Irish question. His policy, indicated in the present indications, will prevail with the government, favors a gradual replacement of the Irish local government at Dublin castle by the formation of a provincial board to sit in Dublin and possess the power of dealing with all internal questions of the government.

A DEEP IMPRESSION.

Rev. Spurgeon has produced a deep impression by a series of articles over his signature in the October issue of the Monthly Review. The great preacher narrates in detail the story of the death of his twin brother Archibald, and the discourses brought about by Jeffries' case. He adduces these examples from high official life the basis of a full-fledged denunciation of Romanism, Ritualism, and says Sodom in its most putrid day could not have exceed London for vice. The names of persons named in the land are openly mentioned in connection with the charges of lunchery and the most hideous evil that drags in the wake of vice. Shall not God visit for such a nation as this? What is coming over us? Are we whom are darkening our sky!

Shelley's Ashes.

The Athenæum has found a doubt whether the Poet Shelley's heart really survived the cremation to which the body was subjected. It suggests that Byron, Hunt and Trelawney, in their search for charred substance, were mistaken, and argues that in the cremation the heart was simply dessicated, while the liver resists the most intense heat. It was subsequently presented in silver in Boscombe Hall, the family-seat. The Athenæum says expert anatomists should be permitted to examine the supposed heart for the purpose of determining scientifically whether it is really the Poet's heart or his liver.

Earl Derby Dead.

DUBLIN, June 27.—There was a large crowd of prominent people at the farewell reception given to Gladstone to-day. Every precaution has been taken to prevent any fatalities from perpetrating outrages. A force of police stationed for the castle are carefully examining all parcels conveyed inside the building, for fear that some might contain dynamite. A large force of police is stationed in the courtyard, and numerous detectives, in full-dress suits, are mingled with the assembled crowd. The route through which Earl Spencer will have to pass in going to the railway station, en route to London, are starting on his homeward journey.

Mosquitoes Rampant.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—John Chesney has brought suit in the United States District Court against M. A. Murphy, Jas. W. Waters, Jr., Frederick Waters, G. A. Atwood, Newbury and Amos Newbury. The plaintiff claims certain lands in San Bernardino county included in the Temescal ey of the Muscupiabe rancho, and alleges that the defendants, by false representations to the United States Attorney-General got that official to institute suit against plaintiff in the United States courts, in order to vacate and render void his title. The Attorney-General filed a bill of complaint in accordance with their representations. When this was done it was telegraphed to San Bernardino county, and the defendants took possession of the land in question, which had upon it a grain crop in an advanced stage. Plaintiff claims that he was damaged in the sum of $10,000, which he asks the court to award him.

Tammany Bitter.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The feeling here among Tammany men, on the President's Custom House appointments, is decidedly bitter. Coroner Martin, one of the leaders of the organization, when asked how he liked the men, said: "It is a crying shame. The President has made a great blunder. This man Hedden has done nothing for the Democracy, and in appointing him the President has insulted the Democrats." They all feel about that way, although some pretend indifference and say they never heard of Hedden, and do not know anything about him. Irving Hall people are less disturbed, but several of them use faint praise to express their feelings. County Democracy men are jubilant.

A Child Murderer.

BARNWELLS, S. C., June 27.—Rebecca Samuels, twelve years old, has been convicted of the murder of Lucy Abraham, a one-weeks-old infant which she was nursing. She loaded the child in a pot of concentrated lye. The only cause for the crime is that the killed the child to escape the daily nursing of it. This is the second crime of the same kind which she has committed within two years. She appeared to be unconscious of what was going on during the trial and twice went to sleep in the dock. She has an idiotic face and is not apparently in the slightest degree affected by the result of the trial. She has not been sentenced.

A Dangerous Situation.

WICHITA, Kan., June 26.—The Daily Eagle is in receipt of specials from the Cheyenne Indian Agency late this evening, of which a synopsis is transmitted. The situation at the agency looks critical. Officers, employes and traders are liable to be attacked by the infuriated Cheyennes at any moment. The Indians are drilling daily in regular warlike form. The arrival of troops under Sumner seems to have stirred up the Indians who put out extra guards in all directions. The prompt and efficient action on the part of the government, a bloody raid is feared on a reliable man at the front, says the Indians are in sufficient force to kill all of the whites, including the troops now stationed there. The Indians have been picketed night and day, are well armed and have plenty of ammunition. Those at the agency dare not attempt to break the Kansas border. Five companies of the Fifth Civalry under Major Carpenter passed through this city on a special train to-day, and will be within a day's march of Reno by to-morrow morning.

DENVER, June 26.—The News's Durango special says: It is currently reported that delivery to the law of the Indians concerned in the murder of Gardiner, who trouble is almost sure to follow. Agent has been heard here as yet of Agent Stallsteimer's investigations. Many armed reports are afloat that other Indians have been killed. The excitement is subsiding.

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The Los Angeles Counterfeiters.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—United States Deputy Marshals Rhodes and Collins today brought to this city from Los Angeles James Watson, James Walker and John Dougherty, charged with passing counterfeit money. They were arrested by the United States Commissioner and held for action of the United States grand jury. Dougherty, at the examination, pleaded guilty and the others not guilty.

California Fruit to New York.

NEW YORK, June 27.—At Washington Market California fruit is in limited demand at fair prices. The first consignment of Crawfords was received to-day in fine condition. The first car of California cherries is over, natives now being abundant. Apricots sell at $1.50 to $4 per box according to quality; peaches from 50 cents to $4; plums from $1.50 to $3.50, and Bartlett pears from $3 to $5.50.

Saunders Hanged.

PALESTINE, Tex., June 27.—The Sheriff to-day received word from the town of Bath, in Grayson county, that John Saunders, one of two escaped negroes implicated in the outrages and murder of Mrs. Hazell, at Elkhart, was taken out of the calaboose last night and hung by a mob. The other negro of the two escaped from the calaboose last night and hung by a mob. The other negro of the two escaped from the calaboose last night and hung by a mob. The other negro of the two escaped from

Weekly Mirror.

Largest Circulation

Of any Paper in Southern California.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, $2.00

CHEAPEST PAPER IN CALIFORNIA.

No Break.

[illegible]

China and the Chinese Question.

[illegible]

It is a novel climax to an acquittal on the ground of insanity to [illegible] the acquitted sent to an asylum; but such has been the outcome of Mrs. Dudley's affair. Judge Gildersleeve Thursday committed the crank shooter of O'Donovan Rossa to the institution at Middletown, New York. Now that the fashion has been started, we hope to see all who escape punishment for crime on the ground of insanity, committed in like manner. It will give an air of sincerity to the verdicts.

[illegible]

SOUTH AMERICA.

Report of a Commission to Spy Out the Land.

A UNITED STATES PROTECTORATE.

The Peruvian People Would Like to Come Under the Wing of this Government—Hard Times.

[illegible]

ALMOST A-RIOT.

Result of a Street-Car Drivers' Strike in Chicago.

CARS ARE BOMBARDED AND WRECKED.

The Police Powerless to Quell the Disturbance—A Few Arrests—A Dangerous Situation.

[illegible]

CHOLERA.

[illegible]

RAILROAD POOL.

[illegible]

THE REDSKINS.

The Disastrous Mexican Fight with Yaquis Confirmed.

A BAND OF RENEGADES DEMORALIZED.

The Situation in Colorado Becomes Critical—Settlers Take to the Sage Brush or to Flight.

[illegible]

JULY 4, 1885.

CITY AND COUNTRY

PERSONALS.

Sunday, June 28.

Prof. J. W. Redway's address is 134 High Holborn, London, England, care S. M. J. & Co.

Dr. J. H. Utley, of Los Angeles, and Miss Searles, of Rome, N. Y., were married at the residence of the bride on the 24th instant.

Ed. Botello has returned from a pleasant two months' sojourn among the northern cities of our Golden State.

County Recorder C. E. Miles has returned quietly from a long and pleasant roughing-it about Lake Tahoe and other points to the northward.

Colonel S. Seaton, a prominent real estate agent of Fort Worth, Texas, is visiting this city and thinking of transferring his allegiance from the Lone Star State to the Golden State.

Last Tuesday, Dr. Maynard, assisted by Drs. Kurtz, Lasher and Bicknell, removed the right half of the lower jaw of Richard Dunnaway. The bone had become hopelessly diseased. Mr. Dunnaway is doing well.

D. H. Horne, one of the founders of Topeka, Kansas, is visiting this city. Mr. Horne was a leading spirit in the war, in early times, against the border ruffians of Kansas, and John Brown, of Ossawatomie, first trained in his company.

Tuesday, June 30.

Mrs. L. E. Mosher is in Colton, at the bedside of her mother, who is critically sick.

Dr. I. Cohn and family of San Francisco, have come to make this city their home.

J. W. Wood, formerly of the Pasadena and Valley Union, is visiting relatives at Henry Clay, Delaware.

Miss Mary Clark, of East Los Angeles, is spending a few days with Mr. Baldwin's family.—[Orange Tribune.

A party was given at the Cucamonga Hotel last week, in honor of Miss Ida Thurston, who comes to Los Angeles to reside.

Wednesday, July 1.

Mrs. Dr. Huckins has so far recovered as to be removed to Long Beach.

N. Cahn, the New York member of the firm of Stern, Cahn & Loeb, of the City of Paris, is visiting this city. Mr. Cahn will remain until next week. He reports business very dull in the Eastern cities.

Thursday, July 2.

F. J. Culver and his bride will leave tomorrow for Los Angeles, after a week's visit to our beautiful city.—[Santa Barbara Independent, June 30th.

D. K. Stetson and wife, who have been recuperating on their son's rancho near the foothills north of Pasadena, start next Tuesday for their home in Holliston, Mass.

Mr. Sleith, of Sumerlin & Co., returned last night from a three weeks' trip to Los Angeles and San Diego. He reports the outlook for a good harvest much more encouraging than expected earlier in the season.—[Santa Barbara Press, June 30th.

Fred. Harkness arrived here on the steamer last night from Los Angeles. He has been appointed Revenue Collector for this district, comprising the counties of Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, vice M. Watson, of Ventura.—[Santa Barbara Press, June 30th.

Friday, July 3.

J. M. Winslow, an old-time resident of St. Paul, Minn., and the builder of many hotels in the Northwest, is in the city with an idea of investing. He visited Brooklyn Heights yesterday, and seemed impressed with that locality as a desirable site for a family hotel.

Ernest Rivers and Clyde Wagner, of Burch & Boal's establishment, start today for Ventura county. It is alleged that calico calls. Mr. Rivers will soon flow north to San José, where he will take a month's vacation. Mr. Wagner will supply Ventura with the music of the future for a week, and then return to this city.

BRIEFS.

Thursday, July 2.

Henceforth it will be Eighth street instead of Kohler.

The Mayor's court will hereafter be held in the new city building.

A 100-foot addition is being built on the grain warehouse at the University.

Wm. Dunlap, a youth from Pomona, is in the county jail serving out a ten-day sentence for disturbing the peace.

The free dispensary of the Medical College of the University of Southern California opened on Aliso street yesterday.

The deer season opened yesterday, and two young bucks, still in the velvet, came in promptly and hung themselves in front of Maier's market.

Williams, the youth who has been filching revolvers from Cohn, the pawnbroker, was yesterday sent up by Justice Austin for twenty days.

Geo. Gardner was brought up from Wilmington, yesterday, by Constable Fries, to begin an 80 days' sentence in jail for assault and battery.

The taking of the deposition of the prosecutrix in the Perkins-Baldwin suit has been continued to July 27th. Next Monday the date of trial will be set.

C. C. Boland, the Anaheim crank so nearly successful in a suicidal attempt, was not able to be moved yesterday. If well enough, he will be taken to-day to Stockton by Deputy Sheriff Aguirre.

The gamblers arrested in Tuesday night's raid, all and severally forfeited their $20 bail. McBride, McCloud & Carroll, who resisted the officer, were held in $250 each for appearance before Justice Austin to-day.

Professor Ira More, of the Normal School, accompanied by his son, with Dr. C. J. Gill, of Riverside, and Sheriff H. G. Gill, of San Bernardino, is off on a camping, hunting and fishing trip on old Grayback and the head-waters of the Santa Ana.

Friday, July 3.

The cases of McCloud, McBride and Carroll, the gamblers who resisted arrest by Special Officer Harvey, have been continued to July 9th.

The receipts of the County Clerk's office in fees for June were $1,788.45, which is sixty per cent more than for June of last year. That is a pretty good straw.

"They have a great scheme down at Wilmington," said an observing official to a Times reporter. "It's a fertile place for fights, and the county jail is always receiving 'commits' for battery. But somehow they always seem to send up the man that got licked. They come up here with the worst heads on 'em you ever saw. It don't pay to get licked in Wilmington."

A New Manufacturing Enterprise.

A new manufacturing enterprise has lately been inaugurated at 205 East First street by J. L. Wheeler. It fills a long-felt want, inasmuch as it supplies the farmers of Southern California with the cheapest fencing material ever introduced in this country. The fence is made of the best galvanized wire, woven with pickets, with spaces as desired. Mr. Wheeler is able to manufacture with his machine seventy-five rods a day, and offers the fencing in rolls at $1 a rod. From 1,500 to 1,600 feet of the fencing can easily be carried on an ordinary farm wagon, and two men can put up one hundred rods a day. The total cost of the material for fencing a ten-acre place would be about $160, a wide difference in favor of this fencing over any other in the market. The fence is far more durable and stronger than a board fence; does not injure stock, can be made rabbit-proof, and can easily be removed and placed in another position. Mr. Wheeler has sold thousands of rods, and everywhere it has given satisfaction. It is the fence material for Southern California.

A New Building for the Produce Exchange and Board of Trade.

An important meeting of the building committee of the Board of Trade and Produce Exchange was held Tuesday. There were present from the Board of Trade, Messrs. Mott, Lacy and Stern, and from the Produce Exchange Messrs. Mathews, Newmark and Johnson. The Presidents of the Board of Trade and Produce Exchange were also present. The matter of the construction of the new building to be erected by the two organizations was discussed, and it was decided to advertise for a lot located within the following limits: Bounded on the north by the Plaza, Second street on the south, Los Angeles street east, Main or Spring streets west. The size of the lot is to be from twenty-five to fifty feet front. The intention is to erect a handsome two or three-story building, which will be an ornament to the city and improve the property in its vicinity. Offers will be received until August 1st., at the office of E. L. Stern at the City of Paris.

LANCASTER, ARISE!

And bring Your Scalpers to Hear on the Libeler.

Thursday, July 2.]

Under the heading of "Southern California 'Enterprise,'" the Sacramento Record-Union, in a spirit of green-eyed envy, recklessly points the following, not knowing that it is fooling with dynamite. The Times reproduces the matter only for the purpose of showing the unconscious temerity of the writer, whom we consign to the tender mercies of the man of the quill and gun at Lancaster—the warrior, who, on a well-remembered occasion, made a famous flank and rear attack on one Carlos Cabezablanca and caused him to suddenly lose his ambition for the possession of a second-hand Webster's dictionary. But to the extract; here it is:

A gentleman who came up from Los Angeles a few days since relates an incident which greatly amused the passengers on the train, at the expense of one of the many "towns on paper" in the lower country. In what is known as Antelope Valley, on the Mojave desert, seventy-six miles by railroad north of the City of the Angels, is the place or locality known as Lancaster, where a Scotch colony has recently settled, and a dozen small houses, scattered about in a rather unsightly way, constitutes the town. As the cars stopped a boy came to the train, and with considerable noise and business air, cried for sale the "Lancaster Weekly News," with as much gusto as the New York papers were sold in war times at the Bowl, on the occasion of some great battle. A portly old gentleman invested in one of the News copies, anxious to be possessed of the latest information from the Cabinet crisis in England; the condition of his Russian Bearship; the Arizona Apache, and to know what kind of a government was quoted for that afternoon in Mexico, but after giving one glance over his spectacles at the dimensions and prospect of the sheet, he quietly followed to the door, adjusted his eye-glasses so as to take in an extensive amount of city at a single glance, and after a moment's failure to find a street of two houses at the same view, he accosted the boy with, "Hallo, is this Lancaster?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy.

"Where is the town?" asked the portly traveler, with an air of having lost five cents that he didn't care to have anybody inquire about.

"This is the town, sir," replied the youth, swinging his hand vaguely over the area of one of those "Southern California cities on paper, but with a conspicuous absence of houses, and an immense growth of yucca trees.

"Is this *all* there is of it?" queried the gentleman, taking down his glasses as if he had pursued the matter to the bitter end.

"Yes, sir."

"And they print a paper *here*?"

"Yes, sir."

"*The devil! They are hell on enterprise down here!*" he exclaimed conclusively, and returning to his seat in the car, amid the audible smiles of the passengers, he declared that he would look for the town next time before he bought a paper.

STILL A MYSTERY.

The Florence Suicide was not Lambreth Stickelson.

Thursday, July 2.]

Yesterday's Times gave a detailed account of the discovery of a suicide in an old building on the R. Nadeau rancho, near Florence. The body was found Tuesday morning, but had evidently been hanging there for five or six weeks. It has been rumored that the body was that of a locksmith who disappeared about the time the suicide is supposed to have been committed, and a Times reporter has been investigating.

H. Stickelson, a German in the neighborhood of 50 years of age, has lived for a year or so in a little shanty on a tiny alley running from the south side of First street, just west of Los Angeles. His trade was locksmithing. He drank considerable beer, and was inclined to be cross to the neighbors' children. At last he gave one urchin a whipping for coming around his doorstep. He was arrested at the parents' instance, and May 16th was fined $5 by Justice Austin. This preyed on Stickelson's mind a good deal; and in a day or two he abruptly disappeared, leaving a note for a fellow-workman, telling how to dispose of his tools, should he never return. A couple of weeks later an Angeleño says he saw Stickelson at Santa Monica, and that Stickelson said he was going off into the mountains for his health. He had a huge revolver. So far as known, he has never been seen since. He was not very well known here, and it is extremely difficult to learn much of him. Many of his nearest neighbors, even, do not know his name, which is in neither the directory nor the Great Register. Enough has been gathered, however, to show that the Florence suicide was not Stickelson. The suicide had had the little finger of his left hand amputated; Stickelson had not, though the forefinger of his right hand was missing. The suicide was six feet tall, and Stickelson but five feet eight. Numerous other points of difference might be noted, both in physique and clothing. Stickelson may be dead or alive, but some one else will have to be found to fit the description of the Florence suicide.

"A PACIFIC LONG BRANCH."

The San Diego Peninsula to be Developed.

Another important land and development scheme, in which Angeleños are interested, has been quietly forming for some weeks, and now leaks out. S. R. Johnson, of the great wholesale grocery house of Steele, Johnson & Company, Omaha, Neb., is at the head of the movement, and with him are associated Messrs. Williams & Evans, of the same city; Councilman Milton Santee, L. N. Breed, T. Metcalf, —— McFadden and probably a few others, of Los Angeles. This syndicate has purchased "the peninsula" at San Diego for $110,000, and propose to make it the Pacific Long Branch. They will erect a grand hotel, cottages for campers, etc., and divide the tract into lots for the expected city, while will be just across the bay from San Diego. A ferry will also be established to carry passengers from San Diego. It has not yet been decided what to call the new seaside colony; and in fact the organization is by no means perfected yet. The purchase, however, is a fact, and the work of development will be pushed with all possible celerity. The purchase includes 4185 acres, and has about fifteen miles of fine beach. When the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and its connections form—as they soon will—a bee-line from Boston to San Diego, it may be a very nice thing to have in the family, this attractive watering-place which juts into the blue waters of the Pacific.

California Oranges in the East.

Friday, July 3.]

Mr. C. S. Mansur, a prominent resident of Santa Ana, who has been in Chicago for three months past in the interest of the orange shippers of the Santa Ana valley, returned by the Tabor excursion, which arrived from Chicago yesterday. Mr. Mansur says that California oranges are selling at very satisfactory figures in the East, and the outlook is good. He intends to visit Chicago again, next season, and further look up the trade.

THE REDSKINS.

The Disastrous Mexican Fight with Yaquis Confirmed.

A BAND OF RENEGADES DEMORALIZED.

The Situation in Colorado Remains Critical —Settlers Take to the Sage Brush or in Flight.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

DENVER, Col., July 2.—Governor Eaton received the following telegram this morning from a ranchman living near Durango: "The settlements of Mancos and Dolores are threatened by the Ute Indians, and the people are very much alarmed. Some of the men are moving their families for greater safety, and others who are unable to move are sleeping out in the sage brush for fear that their homes will be burned and their families massacred. The citizens are not sufficiently armed, neither have they ammunition. Yesterday a detail was guarding the horses. The people have no confidence in Fine United States military, and demand State protection, arms and ammunition. I was instructed by the citizens of Mancos to make this demand. [Signed] W. T. BROWN."

Some days ago Governor Eaton sent Inspector-General Reardon and Adjutant-General Taylor to the scene of trouble to investigate and report. This morning the Governor received the following telegrams:

DURANGO, Col., July 2—12:10 A. M.

To the Governor of Colorado: I think you ought to send to-morrow by express 200 45-calibre rifles, also ten boxes of ammunition. Have just got in from Rico, where they have 3000 rounds and forty rifles, and are ready to start without delay if called. There is every indication of war. The city company ought to be directed to hold itself ready for orders. The Rico company will have to come mounted. Have sent the agent. He is afraid of trouble. Quick, decided action may save the State large expense and bloodshed. Fine Utes reported in military, mountains above Dolores and Mancos, and the bucks are alone and mounted with spare animals of the reservation.

[Signed] T. M. ROONEY,
Inspector General.

DURANGO, July 2, 1 A. M.—To Governor Eaton: Just arrived at midnight. Find that trouble may occur at any moment. Telegraph immediately to the President. Will write you in the morning.

[Signed] A. C. TAYLOR,
Adjutant-General.

The Governor says he will make further investigation before telegraphing to the President.

SIX PRIZE RETURNED.

DENVER, July 2.—The Governor this evening received a second dispatch from Adjutant-General Taylor, of Durango, in which he repeats his predictions of this morning, that the Ute Indians' outbreak is imminent. The Adjutant-General adds that he will have to call out a regiment of Stallebrunet to-night and start for Denver to-morrow. The Governor will take no action before the arrival of Taylor.

WILL RETALIATE ON COWBOYS.

DENVER, Col., July 3.—The Tribune-Republican's Durango special says: Adjutant-General Taylor in an interview said that the commandant at Ft. Lewis had determined to send out two troops of cavalry, with ten days' rations, to scour the mountains between Mancos and the Colorado river, and intercept any roving bands of Indians and protect settlements. Taylor said he considered the Mexican Indian Agent Stallebrunet, whom he represents as saying that the Indian chiefs, including Ouray, would arrive to-day, pledged him that they would not molest the settlements, but if they had further trouble with cowboys they would seek revenge on them, and not on settlers.

A FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The Bulletin's Tombstone, Arizona, special says: Pete Howland, who arrived last night from the San Bernardino ranch, gives the following account of a fight previously reported between Indians and citizens at Opirito. Captain Crawford, with the main body of troops and scouts, went directly toward Tarem mountains, while Lieutenant Davis's command passed around to the east and west of the mountains, flanking the Indians. Davis surprised their camp, comprising seventeen bucks and a number of women and children. In the attack five bucks were killed and another wounded. One woman and two children were wounded and made prisoners. The remaining Indians broke back scooped into the mountains and it was found impossible to overtake them. Lieutenant Davis sent Lieutenant Hanna with a detail of six men in charge of family. To-day he threatened to kill his wife and she made complaint to officers who were then in pursuit and found him as described.

Fight with Horse-Thieves.

CHARLESTON, A. T., June 1.—Sheriff Hatch sent a deputy to arrest two Mexicans reported in Cat's Cañon, in the mountains, with stolen horses from Pima county. The Mexicans resisted, and in a fight that followed one of them was killed and the other was captured, together with the stolen stock. The Mexicans proved to be the same parties who have recently been stealing horses in this county and selling them in Pima county. Upon their return trip Sheriff Hatch captured another Mexican with a horse stolen from the Igos ranch, this county.

Attempted Suicide.

SANTA BARBARA, July 2.—The afternoon about 5 o'clock, Koepsen, a cigar dealer, attempted suicide by shooting himself in the heart with a revolver. The ball grazed his heart, inflicting a wound from which he will probably die to-night. He has been drinking heavily for a long time past and of late has been very abusive and threatening to his wife and family. To-day he threatened to kill his wife and she made complaint to officers who were then in pursuit and found him as described.

Bishop Ripp Celebrates.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Right Rev. William Ingraham Kipp, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of California, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, and also his golden wedding, to-day, by a public reception at his residence. A dinner was taken of the occasion to present him with a special gift from each congregation, besides the gift of a purse contributed by all parishes and ministers of his diocese.

Convicted.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Fillippe Carnesi's murderess has been sentenced to be hanged. The jury to-night decided that Angelo Delardi and Silvestri were the perpetrators of the crime, and that Mrs. Carnesi, their alleged co-conspirator, was not guilty. They were convicted for the murder of an Italian for $300, whose body they placed in a trunk and shipped to Pittsburg.

The Tokio a Total Wreck.

NEW YORK, July 1.—President Houston of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, received a dispatch from the Yokohama agent of the company, yesterday, saying that the Tokio will be a total wreck and that she ran on the rocks at the entrance of the bay at Yokohama during a heavy fog, when the captain and two other officers were on the bridge.

Fatal Fire.

CLEVELAND, O., July 1.—By a fire in a frame building on Broadway this morning a Miss Mosel and two little children lost their lives. Other occupants escaped with difficulty.

Old Resident Dead.

SANTA ROSA, July 1.—Zire Beam, an old and widely known resident and public officer, died here this morning, aged 74 years.

John H. Downer, Stark county; Attorney-General, A. T. Clevinger, Oilton county. The platform demands a constitutional amendment, and opposes a license law or regulation of the liquor traffic, and says the friends of prohibition should not be controlled by either of the old parties, because both have shown themselves subservient to the liquor interest. It declares that the rum power must be crushed politically to that end purpose. It demands the wings of the great liquor power, its advocating license, and the entire suppression and regulation of the liquor traffic, leaving no loyal citizens any alternative except to join the prohibition reform, favors moral suasion as a means to that form; it favors civil-service reform, and full protection to the ballot. The resolution of sympathy with General Grant was adopted.

Fatally Murdered—House Burned.

JACKSONVILLE, July 2.—A special to the Times-Union from Citra, Fla., says that a horrible murder and house burning occurred yesterday near that place. The only particulars obtainable are that at about 2 p. m. a dense smoke was seen from Citra in the direction of Mathews's dwelling. A party of citizens went out and found that the house was nearly burned down. Three bodies were seen in the flames. A colored girl ten years old was found near with her skull crushed, but able to speak a little. She said a party came to the house and killed Martha Lewis, Lucie Lewis and the baby, and tried to kill her and then set the house on fire. The names of the party are not yet under arrest, but they are said to be white. Will Mathews went south a few days ago, leaving his house in charge of the Lewis family. The community is greatly excited.

Fire at Visalia.

VISALIA, Cal., July 2.—About 6 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the livery stable building occupied by J. N. Canty. An alarm was quickly given, but the building was doomed. There were about forty horses in the stable, which were rescued. The building was owned by Mrs. C. S. O'Banion, of this place, and was valued at $4000. Insurance $2000, Canty's loss was chiefly of hay and feed, and covered by insurance. The Carson and Pressbyterian church is ruined, but the efforts of the fire company are reported to have prevented it from being consumed. The loss is placed to the extent of $1000; insurance $800.

A Flood in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The following cablegram, received here yesterday, caused quite a sensation in the Chinese quarter:

HONG KONG, June 30.—*To the Consulate of the United States:* Two times at the East, on the occasion of some great battle. A portly old gentleman invested in one of these rooms, anxious to be present at one of the latest inventions from the Celestial Empire; and the condition of his Russian Searship; the Arizona's pinched Yankee Yankee that fraud of a government was quoted for that afternoon in Mexico, but after giving one glance over his spectacles at the dimensions and prospect of the door, adjusted his eye-glasses so as to take in an extensive amount of city at a single glance, and after a moment's failure to find a street of two hundred feet in any one, he accosted the boy with, "Hallo, is this Lancaster?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy.

"Where is the town?" asked the portly traveler, with an air of having lost five cents that he didn't care to have anybody inquire about.

"This is the town, sir," replied the youth, swinging his hand vaguely over the area of the northern California scenic panorama that expanded earlier in the season.—[Santa Barbara Press, June 30th.

Fred. Harkness arrived here on the steamer last night from Los Angeles. He has been appointed Revenue Collector for this district, comprising the counties of Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, vice M. Watson, of Ventura.—[Santa Barbara Press, June 30th.

Friday, July 2.

The receipts of the County Clerk's office in fees for June were $1,766.45, which is fifty per cent more than for June of last year. That is a pretty good straw.

They have a great scheme down at Wilmington," said an observing official to a Times reporter. "It's a fertile place for fights, and the county jail is always receiving 'commits' for battery. But somehow they always seem to send up the man that got licked. They come up here with the worst heads on 'em you ever saw. It don't pay to get licked in Wilmington."

A New Manufacturing Enterprise.

A new manufacturing enterprise has lately been inaugurated at 205 East First street by J. L. Wheeler. It fills a long-felt want, inasmuch as it supplies the farmers of Southern California with the cheapest fencing material ever introduced in this country. The fence is made of the best galvanized wire, woven with pickets, with spaces as desired. Mr. Wheeler is able to manufacture with his machine seventy-five rods a day, and offers the fencing in rolls at $1 a rod. From 1,500 to 1,600 feet of the fencing can easily be carried on an ordinary farm wagon, and two men can put up one hundred rods a day. The total cost of the material for fencing a large piece would be about $160, a wide difference in favor of this fencing over any other in the market. The fence is far more durable and stronger than a board fence; does not injure stock, can be made rabbit-proof, and can easily be removed and placed in another position. Mr. Wheeler has sold thousands of rods, and everywhere it has given satisfaction. It is the fence material for Southern California.

A New Building for the Produce Exchange and Board of Trade.

An important meeting of the building committee of the Board of Trade and Produce Exchange was held Tuesday. There were present from the Board of Trade, Messrs. Mott, Lacy and Stern, and from the Produce Exchange Messrs. Mathews, Newmark and Johnson. The Presidents of the Board of Trade and Produce Exchange were also present. The matter of the construction of the new building to be erected by the two organizations was discussed, and it was decided to advertise for a lot located within the following limits: Bounded on the north by the Plaza, Second street on the south, Los Angeles street east, Main or Spring streets west. The size of the lot is to be from twenty-five to fifty feet front. The intention is to erect a handsome two or three-story building, which will be an ornament to the city and improve the property in its vicinity. Offers will be received until August 1st., at the office of E. L. Stern at the City of Paris.

LANCASTER, ARISE!

And bring Your Batteries to Bear on the Libeler.

Thursday, July 2.]

Under the heading of "Southern California Enterprise," the Sacramento Record-Union, in a spirit of green-eyed envy, recklessly prints the following, not knowing that it is fooling with dynamite. The TIMES reproduces the matter only for the purpose of showing the unconscious temerity of the writer, whom we consign to the tender mercies of the man of the gulch and gun at Lancaster—the warrior, who, on a well-remembered occasion, made a famous dash and rear attack on one Carlos Cabezablanes and caused him to suddenly lose his ambition for the possession of a second-hand Webster's dictionary. But to the extract; here it is:

A gentleman who came up from Los Angeles a few days since relates an incident which greatly amused the passengers on the train, at the expense of one of the many "towns on paper" in the lower country. In what is known as Antelope Valley, on the Mojave desert, seventy-six miles by railroad north of the City of the Angels, is the place or locality known as Lancaster, where a Scotch colony has recently settled, and a dozen small houses, scattered about in a rather unneighborly way, constitutes the town. As the cars stopped a boy came to the train, and with considerable gush and flourish offered for sale the "Lancaster Weekly News," with as much gusto as the New York papers serve out their two cent sheets on the occasion of some great battle. A portly old gentleman invested in one of these papers, anxious to be posse-ssed of the latest information from the Golden State; and the condition of his Russian Searship; the Arizona's pinched Yankee Yankee that fraud of a government was quoted for that afternoon in Mexico, but after giving one glance over his spectacles at the dimensions and prospect of the door, adjusted his eye-glasses so as to take in an extensive amount of city at a single glance, and after a moment's failure to find a street of two hundred feet in any one, he accosted the boy with, "Hallo, is this Lancaster?"

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REST IN PEACE.

Impressive Obsequies of Colonel J. F. Godfrey Wednesday.

A LARGELY-ATTENDED FUNERAL.

Meeting of the Bar Association—Resolutions —A Universal Sentiment of Grief and Regret.

Thursday, July 3.]

Members of the Los Angeles bar assembled in Judge Branson's courtroom at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, nearly every practitioner in the city being present. Judges Branson and Cheney presided, and C. F. Rotan officiated as Secretary.

F. H. Howard, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, spoke eloquently and with feeling of his departed friend, and read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, Colonel John F. Godfrey, a member of this bar, has been summoned by Divine mandate from life unto death; and,

WHEREAS, His long connection with and high standing in the legal profession of this city, and the appropriate expression of the respect and esteem in which he was held by his professional brethren be entered upon the records of the courts in which he has borne a conspicuous position for more than ten years; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this bar, deeply impressed with the loss which they and this community sustain in the death of Colonel J. F. Godfrey, do with satisfaction attest their appreciation of his high character; his indefatigable industry and great ability as a lawyer; his courtesy and affability in his social and professional life; the fearlessness with which he assumed the responsibilities and the earnestness with which he performed the duties of every station he occupied and under all circumstances in which he was placed, challenged our respect, won our esteem and excited our admiration.

Resolved, That F. H. Howard and John C. Morgan, Esqs., present these resolutions to the Superior Court of Los Angeles county and move the court on behalf of the committee to adopt the same and to enter them upon the records of the court, that the memory of our deceased brother may be perpetually preserved with the records of the courts in which he bore a distinguished part, and which his labors largely helped to adorn.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Superior Court transmit a certified copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and with it our sincere sympathy in their deep affliction.

F. H. Howard, J. S. Chapman, J. D. Bicknell, Walter Vail, Dyke D. Perry, Henry T. Gage, John C. Morgan.

Colonel J. G. Howard spoke earnestly of the physical and mental breadth and vigor of Colonel Godfrey, and his legal attainments.

J. D. Bicknell added his affectionate tribute to the memory of his friend.

J. S. Slauson spoke fittingly of the professional attainments and attainments of the deceased.

J. M. Damron touched upon the genial kindness of Colonel Godfrey, and his readiness to assist young aspirants for legal honors.

Judge Cheney spoke eloquently of the tenderness of heart, the kindly disposition of Colonel Godfrey, and eulogized him as not only gentle but strong and upright.

Judge Branson closed with affectionate words of the loss they had sustained, and a tribute to the departed. He said he could scarcely realize that Godfrey was dead; he could not realize that they were assembled in the courtroom to say good bye to their old friend and associate. It will only be when he calls the calendar and no Capt. Godfrey's name is not answered that he will realize that one chair is vacant. "I hope he does hear us say good bye; and that he does hear the Judge Eternal welcome him with 'well done, good and faithful servant.'"

THE FUNERAL.

At 2 o'clock the pall bearers drove to the family residence on Adams street, and an hour later, escorted the remains to St. Athenasius Episcopal church, on Olive street. At the church a large concourse of people was in waiting. Besides full delegations of the A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. posts, the members of the Los Angeles bar were present in a body. The coffined remains were placed in front of the chancel pending the church ceremonies. The lid of the casket was literally covered with floral tributes, wrought in the forms of stars, anchors and crosses. A sickle, formed of exquisite pink roses, was emblematic of the reaper, Death.

Rev. H. Birdsall conducted the burial service in a solemn and impressive manner. Upon the completion of these rites the casket was removed to the vestibule, where an opportunity was given all to look out of the church, to view the face of the deceased. The expression thereon was one of peace. In fact, the dead looked almost as though he were about to utter again one of those jovial speeches for which, in life, he was noted.

When all who desired had looked upon the face, the remains were placed in the hearse, and escorted by the pall-bearers on the journey to the cemetery. Members of the Los Angeles Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen marched behind the hearse and a long line of carriages followed.

At the cemetery the concluding rites were performed by Rev. Mr. Birdsall. The body was interred in the family plot, which already contains the remains of Col. Godfrey's wife, and a handsome shaft with the name "Godfrey" in raised letters on the side marks the spot.

After the dust had been committed to dust, the sadness to ashes and the benediction spoken, the assemblage lingered a moment while the earth fell upon the departed. There was sorrow—heartfelt and almost unspeakable—in every countenance. Some commended to one another the generous, the noble life of him whom all loved, and then they turned sadly away. But one, to whom the dead was dearer than all the world besides, lingered alone to strew flowers upon the new-made mound.

A. O. U. W. Installation.

The following officers of East Los Angeles Lodge No. 230, A. O. U. W., were installed on Wednesday evening by D. D. G. M. W. James Booth, assisted by Brother Al. Cobler, of Los Angeles Lodge No. 55, and Brother Lang Winston, of Pasadena Lodge No. 157: P. M. W., J. J. White; M. W., Robert Sharp; F. F. A. Haskell; O., J. D. Vogan; G., G. H Case; Recorder, W. F. Poor; Financier, C. H. Matthay; Receiver, E. H. Rogland; Trustee, S. Smith. Dr. E. F. Shoaker and Dr. R. C. Kirkpatrick were elected medical examiners for the ensuing term.

The lodge shows a wonderful growth, as it is not yet a year old, and has a membership in good standing of 69 members, having gained 17 members during the term. During the good of the order, Brother W. F. Poor made a presentation of a silver water-pitcher and goblets, elegantly carved with name, etc., to the former District Deputy, for his assistance during the early part of their history as a lodge of workmen, and also for his assistance to them as Select Knights.

Japanese Peaches.

Friday, July 2.]

J. W. Potts brought to the TIMES sanctum yesterday some branches of the Japanese or saucer peach loaded with fruit. These were grown at his foothills place, in the western part of town, and on land that in the olden time was voted worthless. The trees have not been irrigated this summer, and yet, after maturing a heavy crop of fruit, they are even now making new wood. The branches which Mr. Potts brought showed from ten to thirty peaches each.

Health and Education.

The Sisters of the Academy of the Visitation, Frederick, Md., are amongst those in charge of educational institutions who use Red Star Cough Cure and give it to their pupils. They write that they can heartily recommend it to their friends.

Workers' Home.

The Workers' Home, now open at 119 North Fort street, in the south half of the double house there, should be a decided boon to the class it is designed to reach. It is not a charity, and no loss of self respect is involved in entering it. Ladies who go there to live will be expected to pay for what they get. It is to be observed, that there are many women now employed here in dry goods, dressmaking and millinery establishments whose wages are wretchedly small. It is designed to afford to such a living place whose expenses shall be within their means. The Home, which is comfortably but quietly furnished, has present accommodations for ten; but an increase will be made when demanded. There are no lodgers yet, but several applications have been received. Applications should be made to the matron at the Home.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

ORANGE.

SOCIAL AND OTHER POINTS.

[Correspondence of the TIMES.]

ORANGE, July 2.—Orangites celebrate at Santa Ana this year, as usual. This town is large enough to hold an Independence Day of its own if the business managers would only take hold of the matter in time.

Our dryers are turning out elegant dried apricots, and even some of the sun-dried fruit—and there is a large amount of that—is very fine. We are proud of the success of our citizens in this new line of business.

The lawn fête at Dr. Jamison's was a fine affair, and much enjoyed by all. The music by the Orange band was highly appreciated.

Rev. G. F. Bovard performed a wedding ceremony at Garden Grove on Tuesday last. Mrs. Bovard is at present visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bradley, of your city.

Rev. A. Parker is expected home in a few days. The Chinese school connected with his church is increasing in numbers and interest.

Some of the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Love gave them a "China" surprise on Monday evening, that being the twentieth anniversary of their marriage.

Early grapes are getting ripe, and those now ready for the market command fancy prices. A.

WILMINGTON.

FATAL ACCIDENT—BUSINESS AT THE PORT.

[Correspondence of the TIMES.]

WILMINGTON, July 2.—Willie Maine, a bright lad of thirteen, while adjusting a windmill, a few days ago, was thrown down, sustaining injuries from which he has since died.

Business at the port is increasing to such an extent that an extra train of thirty cars loaded with coal and lumber was put on the road last evening.

The large party of Wilmingtonians are preparing to go to Catalina Island to camp out for the "Fourth."

Mr. W. I. Henshaw, of the TIMES office, was in town last Friday and Saturday, the guest of Rev. Linsley.

The steamer Warrior made the trip from San Pedro to Catalina and return in four hours, which is the best time made yet.

Wilmington will not celebrate the "Fourth," this year, but divide her patriotism between Long Beach, San Pedro and Los Angeles. SUB.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[This is the TIMES-MIRROR'S Public Forum. Those who would stand thereon must first give the editor their real names and be responsible for their opinions and statements.]

The Spanish Mission School.

To the Editor of the Mirror—SIR: Had "The Saunterer" been abroad today, in the neighborhood of the little Spanish Mission School, at 554 First street, under the superintendence of Miss Ida Boone, he would have been most agreeably entertained for an hour or two by the literary efforts of the young lady's little pupils. Few persons, perhaps, are aware of what is being done for this element in the population of Los Angeles, viz: the Spanish-American. The writer, a comparative stranger in this city, has been much interested in this little school for over a year, and it is with pleasure that the improvement evinced to-day by the pupils is noted up on Saturday, very much dilapidated minus his cash; he was put to bed at once and is now under medical treatment.

Now, I wish it distinctly understood that I do not vouch for any of the information given above. I give it as part of the daily gossip, and you can take it for what it is worth.

A singular case was reported the other day in the village of Huntingdon, which is an old-fashioned place on Long Island, which gained an unsavory reputation a hundred years ago, by the murder of one Kelsey, whose cruel assassination was tarred and feathered in the presence of several of Hunting-don's most reputable and pious citizens, but whether murdered at last, poor Kelsey was never seen again. A few weeks ago an old Irishwoman died there. By economy, thrift and good luck she had accumulated a fortune of $19,000 or $20,000. She had living with her for several years a nephew and a niece, who were brother and sister, and the children of her own dead sister. The old lady was hardly in her grave when the news applied for letters of administration, coupling it with the declaration that she was the only living relative. When asked about her brother, she declared that he was not her brother but an illegitimate child of her mother's. The brother was astounded, and in contesting the sister's claim an inquisition was sent to Ireland and there the brother's legitimacy was fully established by the parish register, and now the chances are that the wicked sister, instead of getting the entire estate, may go to State's Prison for perjury.

Brother Beecher's sermons on evolution have created a very profound sensation. Plymouth Church the last few Sabbath nights has put out the sign of the popular Bijou Theater, "Standing room only." It is a mistake to suppose that there is anything sudden in Mr. Beecher's evolutions; he has been gradually approaching it for several years; yet knowing this fact as all of his congregation have known it, it is, nevertheless, true that his radical declaration of last Sunday fell in their midst like a charge of dynamite. Everybody looked at everybody else with a sort of how-do-you-like-it look, and one irreverent sinner exclaimed in the ear of his neighbor, "How is that for high?" The effect was startling, but there appeared to be no dissenting voices, and the conviction was forced upon the dullest observer that Beecher was Plymouth Church and Plymouth Church was Beecher. Up to the present time there seemed to be no exact understanding as to where Mr. Beecher stood, but the closing peroration of his sermon on Sunday set that at rest forever, when with fiery indignation he exclaimed, "I cannot believe that all of Africa, all of Asia, all the islands of the sea, all that population, merit less than the drops of the ocean, are all waiting in everlasting torments. If that be so, let me never mention the name of God again, let me never again violate my own nature by calling him my Father. The old theory is demoralizing; I hate it because I love truth, I love God and I love my fellow man. The idea, that God created a race without experience, put them under the temptation of an arch fiend, and then as the result of their disobedience damned a whole world, and that he spread the race out and out, and kept manufacturing damnation on the right hand and on the left, is horrible. I hate it because I love God; I abhor it because I love justice and truth. Men may be damned with this theory; men say you must believe it or be damned, and he says, rather than be damned I will. But I say you will be damned if you do believe it. It is hideous, it is turning creation into a shambles and God into a slaughterer." Plymouth Church has had a number of first-class sensations in its time, but nothing that can compare with the lively sensation of Sunday last.

The arrival of the French war ship Isere with the great Bartholdi statue has been one of the events of the week, and it has given the New York World an opportunity for self glorification, of which with its usual modesty it has not been slow to take advantage. With a stupidity almost incomprehensible, the press of New York has stood back from the work of collecting funds for the erection of a pedestal for the statue, and have allowed the New York World to monopolize the status all to itself. Thanks to the World's $100,000, Miss Liberty Enlightening the World has a spot to put her foot on. Friday, the day fixed for the reception, was without exception one of the most lovely days of the season. The pageant on the bay was one of the most imposing that New York has ever seen since the opening of the big bridge. The Frenchmen who brought Miss Liberty over got a grand reception, the lavish hospitality of the Knickerbockers making it difficult for our visitors to keep their sea legs. We are reasonably satisfied, we have got one of the biggest things out, and when we get this French lady set up on American soil we hope it may prove a bond of universal amity between two of the greatest nations in the world.

Our new Superintendent of Police is making it lively among the dry bones. A special drive has been made at the gamblers, selling decoy cards to countrymen. Broadway is now tolerably safe to walk in o' nights, and if a countryman only attends to his own business and does not forget that he has a wife and children at home, and after buying his dry goods and hardware, goes straight to his hotel, says his prayers and plunges into bed, the chances are that he will find his watch and pocketbook safe in the morning.

Yours truly, BROADBRIM.

THE WINDY CORONER.

O'Donnell's Exaggerated Account of His Reception in Los Angeles.

Coroner C. C. O'Donnell has a "robust and virile" imagination, an elasticity of conscience, and a genius for fiction which must make the late lamented Munchausen turn in his grave. The following literature is authenticated as from his able pen, for he paid to have it published as an advertisement in the Examiner. It is an excerpt from a two-column address to the Anti-Coolie League of San Francisco:

Men and Fellow Members of the Anti-Coolie League: I don't know whether I ought to be proudest of the reception there to-night or of the reception I received from the grand people of Los Angeles in my late journey. They gave me down there a right royal reception. It was a sort of ovation. Crowds thronged around me, and the glad smile of welcome beamed on every countenance. We don't seem to have newspapers some accounts of the late visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland, and it is claimed by a Dublin press that the Irish people received those heirs to the English throne with a great deal of hospitality. But I assure you that the welcome given to me by the sterling farmers of Southern California exceeded anything which royalty ever received in Ireland or from a pauper-ridden citizen. I wore no badge of royalty, nothing but the medal I received for my services as a soldier of the republic.

But when I was met at the depot, with me at the depot, a thousand strong and sinewy arms were extended to me in welcome, and a hoarse roar from 8000 throats arose up to the very heavens. I didn't falter. I didn't skulk nor shrink a hair nor hair breadth from the cause of freedom and free labor. But I met that host of free people to represent labor, and as such they received me and took me to their homes and hearts. With the thousands who gathered to hear me at their picnic, I need not speak. That was a picnic in the orange groves of Southern California. The people came in their hay wagons. They came on horseback, and away out from my high standpoint I could see them coming for miles, on foot and in the horse, and across the plains. * * * And when I stood up under the eager gaze of that multitude they looked at me for an instant. Then they cheered. Then they talk about the cheering of some cold-blooded politicians at our conventions. But that cheering away down there in that southern rural country was terrific.

It was a roar loud and prolonged. And of the sentiment that fired the full measure of the responsibility I have assumed in attempting to lead the people.

This I can say with a heart full of pride and thanksgiving. That in case war should call and lead into San Francisco an army of twenty thousand fighting men I can do it! The day may come when I will do it. It was a hard thing to part from those kind and genial people; a hard thing to say good-by, when every home and heart was open to me. But duty must be done, and at last I turned my face towards the north. And here I am at our grand reunion—the reunion of friends and brothers. * *

It seems that while I have been gone the eleven Republican members of the Board of Supervisors have been putting up a little more rough music for me to sing; it is rough music—harsh music. It is a hard thing to persecute a man when he is away from home, and cannot fight his own honor. But I will make this pretty Board dance to their own music. I will fight them to the end of the war, and by the Eternal they shall dance to it as the Apache Indians dance their war dances around their native fires.

Now, in response to this Board I want you men to remember Supervisor Pond, the only Democratic member in the Board, refused to join the hunt which those hounds made after Tom Gaines, Gaines also refused to join in the hunt. As to the others I notify them that there is a reckoning day down for them, in a single day, the people can spin enough to hang a thousand political highbinders.

A marble

In conclusion the O'Donnell slew the Chronicle—with Sampson's weapon—and indecently interred it as follows:

All you in favor of boycotting the Chronicle and the men who support it say "aye;" contrary "no." The ayes are in the majority. Henceforth the beast which flaunts the name of the Chronicle is dead. Never again even mention its name.

ANOTHER MEETING—THE WILD O'DONNELL!

San Francisco Chronicle, June 28.]

The fifty odd stragglers that composed the audience of the wild O'Donnell at the sandlot yesterday shows what little interest the vaporings of the hysterical Coroner excite. The meeting was announced to be a grand anti-Coolie demonstration, and the flaming manifesto of the Coroner only drew together an apology for an audience. With characteristic egotism the wild O'Donnell inflicted his hearers with his usual eulogy on himself, and outside of posing successfully as a political Thersites, made his customary failure as a speaker. Nothing took place that was worthy of report.

Grand Dreams of His Battles.

His dreams of his battles, the soldier of glory,
Who marshaled the Blue in the greatest of wars,
Again doth he stand in the Wilderness gory,
And follows in slumbers the Stripes and the Stars.

With victory lavroled he stands by the river,
United by Peace to his memory for aye;
Again falls the flag of Port nearly forever,
And Buckner surrenders his legions in gray.

He leads in his slumbers to Vicksburg's grim trenches
The heroes who sprang to the breach at his call,
And, dreaming, his hand in the battle smoke blenches
Rebellion's dark flag from the shot-shattered wall.

Or maybe he rides through the carnage of battle
Beside the Potomac that stings to the sea,
Or listens again to rebellion's death-rattle,
And forces at last the surrender of Lee!

In peace let him dream of his country's salvation,
Unveiled be kept its fair banner of stars;
The love, and the hand, and the prayers of the Nation
Are with the old hero who dream of his wars.

—[T. C. Harbaugh in Dayton Journal.

Finchy Emigrants.

The pluckiest lot of Dakota emigrants yet heard from reached Ipswich, and consist of a man with his wife and three sons, the eldest only ten years. They started from New York City five months ago and have walked all the way, drawing 500 pounds of baggage and a cart.—[Harold (Dak.) Star.

Puritan and Quaker.

The New York Mail says: "The total number of Quakers in England has dwindled down to 16,381. The Puritan and the Quaker may disappear as distinct sects, but their principles will survive and constitute the crowning element of civilization."

NEW YORK.

Mind Cures, Mind Healers and Other Mysteries.

BEECHER'S "EVOLUTION" DYNAMITE.

The Liberty Statue Polemic and the "World's" Enterprise—Crime in the Metropolis, Etc.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, June 20.—About two years ago a gentleman appeared in New York who called himself a mind-reader. Put in communication with any individual in his audience, by some sort of psychological influence or connection, he seemed to come into possession of the person's thoughts and he certainly did some very wonderful things in the presence and under the close scrutiny of many cultivated and critical audiences. While the affair was phenomenal and curious, we had no idea where it was eventually going to lead us. We often hear it said "that there is nothing new under the sun," and the disciples of the new revelation of which I am going to speak, will be astonished to learn that the corner-stone of their philosophy was laid by George Berkeley, the good Bishop of Cloyne, a hundred and fifty years ago. Mind-reading served as an amusement for the hour; but it appears that it was the first ray of light to something practical, for we can now explain with Macbeth, "throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it!" The philosophic base of the new doctrine is that we are the creatures and victims of imagination. You only imagine you are sick; the thing has no foundation in fact; in short, if you can only be brought to view things properly you could sail through life from the cradle to the grave on the tranquil waves of a summer sea.

A lady in Boston, about a year ago, demonstrated unusual power as a mind-healer. It was not a faith cure, pure and simple, as we understand it, according to the orthodox standard. It was not a prayer cure, for neither physician or patient belonged to any evangelical congregation. It might be called a case of condition, where the powerful mind of the operator made the subject believe there was nothing the matter with him, and lo! presto! there was not. As the Savior said to the woman who touched the hem of his garment—"Thy faith hath made thee whole." There are now a multiplication of medicine there, and yet the workers are sorely afflicted. Is it not possible that the Savior, understanding exactly the working of nature's laws, knew the effect of mind upon matter, and knew if the woman could only imagine herself cured, that she would be cured.

It half the cures reported by this Boston expert are true, the days of miracles are not yet past. It is also the man who had been imbecile from her birth and restored her to her right mind; she tried her hand on a female paralytic, and to-day she walks around as any woman in the city; but it is useless to multiply morals and we can only ask ourselves, Can these things be true? Bishop Berkeley, a hundred and fifty years ago, maintained exactly the doctrine of these mind-healers. What we call seeing was only imagination, and as a substantial fact we see nothing. The impression that we receive through the retina of the eye is a myth; for if people see as much in their dreams as they do waking, so that the eye is quite as likely to look in as out. Within a month, mind-healers have appeared in various portions of the city and most of the practitioners are pupils of the Boston lady. She charged them one hundred dollars each to teach them how the thing was done—and now all of them are doing a thriving business, for the practice seems to have become suddenly popular.

Clairvoyance has had a boom. An expression, by the name of Whitehouse, disappeared very suddenly a week ago; a general alarm was sent out; the whole city was ransacked, but the man was lost as surely as if he had been dropped in the mid-sea from a ship. The detectives set on the job could find out nothing, and at last Mrs. Whitehouse in her despair went to a clairvoyant. The woman told her that her husband had been inveigled out of the city for the money he had on his person at the time of his disappearance, and that she would hear from him soon. Well! Mr. Whitehouse has come up on Saturday, very much dilapidated and minus his cash; he was put to bed at once and is now under medical treatment.

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A singular case was reported the other day in the village of Huntingdon, which is an old-fashioned place on Long Island, which gained an unsavory reputation. Plymouth Church the last few Sabbath nights has put out the sign of the popular Bijou Theater, "Standing room only." It is a mistake to suppose that there is anything sudden in Mr. Beecher's evolutions; he has been gradually approaching it for several years; yet knowing this fact as all of his congregation have known it, it is, nevertheless, true that his radical declaration of last Sunday fell in their midst like a charge of dynamite. Everybody looked at everybody else with a sort of how-do-you-like-it look, and one irreverent sinner exclaimed in the ear of his neighbor, "How is that for high?" The effect was startling, but there appeared to be no dissenting voices, and the conviction was forced upon the dullest observer that Beecher was Plymouth Church and Plymouth Church was Beec

JOHN F. GODFREY.

Brief Biographical Sketch of His Career.

SAILOR, SOLDIER, SCOUT AND LAWYER.

A Life Brimful of Adventure and Noble Deeds—How His Energy and Courage Were Acquired.

Unlike most boys who find their way into biographical sketches, John F. Godfrey was not born of poor and obscure parents. His father, John Godfrey, a lawyer of considerable prominence in central Maine, was one of the earliest of pronounced Abolitionists. Adopting anti-slavery ideas at a time when they were odious, even in that extreme northern State, he devoted his best energies to the cause of human freedom through all those years that were required to live down the prejudice, the conservatism and even the religious sophistry which clustered about the "divine institution." During the greater portion of this time he edited an Abolitionist newspaper. Some years later, when he had justified the faith that was in him—when there was no longer any need of an Abolitionist newspaper—he resigned his pen to resume the practice of the law. Shortly afterwards he was elected County Judge of Penobscot county, which office he held continuously twenty-four years, and until his death, which occurred about a year ago.

JOHN F. GODFREY.

was born in 1839. In his earlier years he had all the advantages which his father's comfortable circumstances could give. A college course was laid out for him, but, after graduating at the Bangor high school, his adventurous disposition led him to adopt a sea-faring life.

To the writer of this sketch, Colonel Godfrey once told the story of his first adventure. He went to sea against the wishes of his parents, but with their final consent that he might try the life for a year. After enrolling himself among the crew of a sailing vessel in Boston harbor, he was set to work with the others in loading deal. This consisted of heavy planks, which were shipped to the old country in those days to be sawed up. The work was very hard, and the mate, who was a rough, swearing fellow, did not spare the new recruit in the least.

A SEVERE TRIAL.

Godfrey was then only about fifteen years old, and a slender, almost delicate boy. The work fatigued him nigh unto death. His hands got sore. He was lodged in filthy quarters, and was put upon and abused by his companions. "I used to sit up aloft of an evening, and comb out my hair—for I had good reason to comb it—and cry; I cried by the hour all to myself that way. But I wouldn't go home. A boat left every day for Bangor, and I could have gone as well as not. I got a letter from mother almost every day urging me to come. At first I was ashamed to go; then I got to feel such a disgust for myself that I thought I wasn't worth inflicting myself on my relatives. So I staid by the ship, and sailed. That was the turning point of my life. I have never been scared by difficulties since."

Godfrey's first cruise was in the Young Eagle, a sailing ship, from Boston to St. Johns, New Brunswick, and he sailed thence to Liverpool. He there shipped on the Northland, working his passage to New Orleans, and thence made his way to Texas, where he found some of his relatives residing, and remained three months. But his taste for adventure had not yet been satisfied. He reshipped on a brig from Galveston to Boston, and then took a berth on a barque sailing to Buenos Ayres, South America. At this last-named port he bade adieu to the vessel and the calling, having lived the life of a tar two years.

AT BUENOS AYRES

he hired out as a herder. After pursuing this calling for some time, saving his earnings, he was finally able to enter a partnership with several other Americans—his brother among the number—in the leasehold of a large estate and the proprietorship of a band of sheep.

The property was well suited to grazing, the rental low, the sheep increased rapidly, and there was a good market for the wool product. Young Godfrey was on the high road to fortune, when—as so frequently happens in this uncertain world—something intervened. This something was the breaking out of the civil war in the United States. Quoting almost his own words, he had seen the flag of the Union raised every Sunday at the estancia house, the headquarters of the American colony. He thought of the United States as a power respected and honored by foreign nations, and under whose protecting name he had lived unharmed amidst a strange wild people. He believed it to be his duty to return and help sustain the Union. And so the interest in the sheep ranch was sold, and in August 17th, 1861, young Godfrey took passage for the United States. He was then not quite twenty-one years of age. In September, 1861, he

ENLISTED AS A PRIVATE

in the First Maine Cavalry. He was with this regiment only two weeks, resigning to accept an appointment as First Lieutenant in the First Maine Battery, Light Artillery. His battery was dispatched, together with other troops, in the transport Idaho, for Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico. Off Chandelleur's the vessel was grounded fast on a bar, and, the weather being rough, a wreck was imminent. Godfrey was one of five to volunteer to go for assistance. The party put off in one of the ship's boats, and the next morning they hailed the United States sloop of war Richmond, and were taken on board. This vessel proceeded at once to the relief of the distressed transport, and all on board were rescued.

The Maine battery was first quartered at Ship Island. Proceeding with the famous expedition up the Mississippi, Godfrey was present, with his battery, at the taking of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and New Orleans.

In the fall of 1862 he was made a captain of cavalry, and he served in this capacity fifteen months, taking part, under Butler and Banks, in all the battles of importance in Louisiana. He was in charge of Augur's advance guard, Banks's army, in the Port Hudson campaign, participating in the general engagements of May 27th and June 14th, 1863, before Port Hudson. Early in 1864, in recognition of meritorious conduct, he was

PROMOTED.

to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Second Maine Cavalry. In the summer of the same year he was obliged to resign in consequence of shattered health. During his service in the cavalry he had participated in five general battles—Port Hudson, Plain's Store, Labordyville, Donaldson and Clinton—and in more than thirty cavalry fights.

After long and careful nursing at his Bangor home, he regained his health, when his country no longer required his services in the field. The fight was over. But Godfrey's thirst for adventure was not fully sated, and he enlisted as a scout to accompany a Government expedition into the Sioux country—Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. The expedition was under the command of Colonel Sawyer. Godfrey's few months of service in the Indian country were crowded with stirring adventures and hair-breadth escapes, and he used to give it as his deliberate opinion that in this time he encountered more real dangers than in the whole of his three years' service in the South. Sawyer's command, in the course of this expedition, was the first to pass through the Yellowstone country and the Black Hills, both of which sections have since been made memorable. The command had six pitched battles with the Indians and any number of skirmishes.

ADVENTURES.

To give an insight into Godfrey's coolness, daring and devotion to duty, we introduce the following extracts from a series of articles entitled "Recollections of the Yellowstone," which appeared in the Sioux City (Iowa) Journal, about five years ago. The story is told by a Lieutenant who accompanied the expedition.

This same scout, Godfrey, was a man of wonderful nerve and pluck, and one, I may say, who seemed to lead a charmed life. He had fought through the greater part of the war, serving in a division on the lower Mississippi, which did lots of heavy work, and he had come out without a scratch. While he was with our party I think he had more close calls than any other man who got away with his hair. I recall one incident, which, though I was not a witness of it, remains still firmly impressed upon my mind, as it was the nine days' talk of the camp. It was just before Captain Brown, of the Michigan Cavalry, was killed, in the Little Big Horn country. A detachment had crossed Tongue river, and Godfrey, who happened to be a little distance behind, lay down upon the ground to drink from the stream. As he did so, he cast his eyes across to the other side, and through the growth of cottonwoods which aligned the banks, he saw a band of Sioux and Rappahoes close at hand. He grasped his gun and made a dive through the cottonwoods to warn his squad, which had by this time got out of the timber and was leisurely winding its way across the plain. As Godfrey came running out of the woods shouting "Indians!" the men became panic stricken and galloped off. This left the scout in a predicament; on an open plain, afoot and alone, with a band of mounted Indians bearing down upon him. He ran for some distance, and then a glance over his shoulder convinced him that there was no use of pitting himself in a race against a lot of Indian ponies. The Indians were close up and in full cry. Godfrey made up his mind, as he afterwards told me, that he would not let them have his scalp for nothing. Half a dozen of the men had lost their lives within a short time, and not one of them had killed an Indian. Godfrey was bound to send at least one to the happy hunting-ground.

A COOL WAIT.

So he squared himself about and faced the on-coming savages. He had a single shot in his musket, and then—there was but one ending. He waited until the Indians were close at hand, until the leader of the band was within a few yards of him, and then he drew a bead and fired. There was the thud of the bullet as it struck, and the big chief fell to the ground. Strange to say, the other Indians, instead of keeping directly on and running the now defenseless scout down, divided into two files and cut a "pigeon wing" around him, every mother's son of them throwing himself over on the side of his horse for protection. By this time the stampeded squad had rallied, and they came charging back, putting the Indians to flight. Godfrey owed his escape to the idea which the redskins evidently had that he carried a repeating rifle.

A DESPERATE ERRAND.

* * * * *

So we pulled our canoes up a little way into the timber, built a stockade and determined to await developments. It was not long until the Indians began to show themselves in considerable numbers. They besieged us for three days and nights. In this desperate strait, we were prepared to grasp at straws;—and when, at length, Godfrey volunteered to go for assistance, we bade him God speed, although we knew that the chances were a thousand to one that he could not get through the Indian cordon. I think I said in one of my former articles that this man led a charmed existence. On the fifth day, when we saw the Indians suddenly decamp and a company of Uncle Sam's troops approaching, we were more than ever convinced of the good destiny which presided over his affairs and ours. After leaving us Godfrey had walked 150 miles in three nights and days, never halting for a moment's rest or sleep. He had subsisted meanwhile on a chunk of raw bacon carried in his pocket. After crossing the divide, the last twelve miles of his 150 mile tramp had been waded in snow that was above his boot tops. The soldiers said that when he came into their camp he was crawling on his hands and knees. The soldiers found that the Indians had discovered his track and had followed him to the divide. Had he loitered for rest or sleep it would have been all over with him and us too. God bless him! We all said it then, and I say it now and shall always say it whenever I recall his act of heroism.

In May, 1866, Godfrey left Montana, accompanying a wagon train across the plains to California. Arrived on this coast, he worked for a time in the mines in Austin, Nevada. He afterwards worked with a threshing machine in Marysville, and then got employment in Dutton & Co.'s hay barn, San Francisco.

TO CIVILIZATION AND THE LAW.

In October, 1866, he left to return to his home in Maine. He was now satisfied to go back and become a student of the law in his father's office at Bangor. In reverting to this period, he once said: "I had followed a harum-skarum life so long that I had forgotten nearly everything I ever knew. I was a mere child in education. Well, I had first to learn to spell over again, for I could hardly write a three syllable word right; and then, little by little, I gathered up the scattered threads of knowledge." Godfrey read diligently, and applied the same force and energy to acquiring law that he had employed in fighting. In due time he was admitted to the bar and became a practitioner. He soon acquired a good practice, prospered—and got married. Most unfortunately, however, his wife's health failed in a short time. In hopes of benefiting her, Godfrey left his Bangor home and came to California. He settled in Los Angeles in 1874, and has since remained here. One of his first transactions after arriving was to purchase a tract of ten acres of land on Adams street, in the southwestern suburbs of the city, where he built a comfortable house and planted orange trees. The grove is now in bearing.

His first wife died here, and two years subsequently he married again.

POLITICAL RECORD.

In December, 1876, Colonel Godfrey was elected City Attorney on the People's ticket, there being no party nominations. In 1878 he was renominated by the Workingmen, and was elected over his opponent on the fusion ticket by a vote of two to one.

Col. Godfrey was subsequently a candidate for member of the Constitutional Convention, but was defeated by a few votes. This did not prevent him from taking the stump in advocacy of the new Constitution when it came before the people.

In 1880 Col. Godfrey received the nomination of the Greenback-Labor party for Congress. It was a three-handed fight, and Godfrey made his part of it against every odds and in the face of a hopeless issue. But he made a strong campaign of it and polled in the district about three thousand votes.

Since that time he has eschewed politics entirely, devoting himself wholly to his practice. He achieved the position of one of the most successful lawyers of Los Angeles, and enjoyed as such a revenue of not less than $10,000 a year.

Colonel Godfrey was a man of remarkable simplicity in his manners; brilliant in speech, keen in argument and a power for the right, which he espoused. His soul was above a petty meanness. By his square, upright, manly course, he compelled the respect of those even whom he opposed, and in the end he made them his friends.

Colonel Godfrey died, as noted, at 10:45 p. m., Monday, June 29th. He leaves a wife and four children.

The Courts Adjourned.

In Judge Brunson's department of the Superior Court, Tuesday, Frank H. Howard, Esq., announced the death of Colonel J. F. Godfrey, member of the bar, and asked that court be adjourned in deference to his memory.

Judge Brunson, in a few earnest words, paid tribute to the worth of the deceased, and adjourned court until to-morrow, 10 a. m., all cases set for the interim being continued until that time. F. H. Howard, J. S. Chapman and J. D. Bicknell were appointed a committee to draft appropriate resolutions.

In Department No. 1, court was adjourned until July 8th, and a committee on resolutions, consisting of J. C. Morgan, H. T. Gage and Walter Van Dyke, was instructed to co-operate with the first named committee in drafting resolutions.

Funeral of Colonel Godfrey.

The funeral services of the late Colonel John F. Godfrey will took place at the Episcopal Church, Olive street, at 3 p. m., Wednesday, the Rector, Rev. Elias Birdsall, officiating. The following named gentlemen will act as pall-bearers: C. J. Ellis, T. B. Brown, N. R. Vail, J. J. Mellus, W. A. Spalding, Judge E. M. Ross, H. T. Lee, J. S. Slauson, Chas. Dunsmoor, D. W. Field. The services will be attended by the members of Los Angeles Lodge, A. O. U. W., and Frank Bartlett Post, G. A. R., to which deceased belonged.

BRIEFS.

Tuesday, June 30.

The war against the white scale still goes on in the plaza.

A picture of the proposed main city hall is on exhibition in Bartlett's window.

A report that there is fever at Long Beach is indignantly denied by citizens of that popular watering place.

Ore is being taken out at the rate of $400 to $500 per day from A. S. Robbins's silver mine in the San Gabriel Cañon.

Joseph Verry and Walter Schell, the Fort Selden, N. M., deserters, were taken north Sunday by the officers from the Presidio.

The death-rate for the past month has been extremely light. There have been very few fevers or other diseases from imperfect drainage.

"Father" Upchurch, founder of the A. O. U. W., will not reach this city July 11th, as expected, owing to engagements up north. He will be here Aug. 6th.

Brigadier-General J. R. Mathews, of the First Brigade, N. G. C., has issued General Order No. 3, appointing Fred. W. Potts Captain and aid-de-camp on his staff, vice W. S. Bryson, declined.

The Court House furnishes a good example of Republican reform. Every office in it has been fairly metamorphosed in the last six months, and the once sorry-looking den is at last clean and neat inside.

The Santa Cruz grounded, Sunday, in entering San Pedro harbor, and bumped around for several hours before she could be got off. Her big copper steam-pipe was broken, and is now being repaired in this city. She is laden with ties for the Waterman end of the A. & P. extension to Colton.

Wednesday, July 1.

Deputy Sheriff Smythe, of Anaheim, brought up, Monday, a crazy man named C. C. Boland, who had tried to suicide. He had gashed his throat terribly three times, his abdomen once and foot once. He has been declared insane and will be taken to Stockton to-day by Deputy Sheriff Aguirre.

The Caledonian Entertainment.

Tuesday, June 30.]

The musical and literary entertainment given by the Caledonian Club last evening at Y. M. C. A. Hall was a grand success. All the seats were taken and an evening of genuine enjoyment spent in listening to the songs of old Scotland. Mr. James Booth sang the opening piece, "The Old Scotch Songs," and was followed by Mrs. Morrill, who sang "Auld Robin Gray." Miss Wester gave very effectively a recitation, "Archie Dean." Mrs. Petre followed with a vocal solo, "Jessie's Dream," and Mr. J. H. Simpson sang "My Soldier Laddie." The first part of the programme closed with a vocal solo by Miss George entitled "My Love is Like a Red, Red Rose." During the interval the audience was entertained with selections on the bag-pipe by Mr. Gregor McDonald. Mr. McDonald received a huge thistle, the Scottish national emblem, at the close of his part of the programme.

Little Miss Maude Reese then sang in a manner which elicited much applause, "Comin' through the Rye." Mr. Stoneman sang the old favorite, "Annie Laurie," Miss Lillian Fellows (a pupil of Mrs. Pierce, of San Francisco) gave "Bonnie Sweet Bessie," and Mr. S. H. Butterfield recited the thrilling poem, "Fitz James and Roderick Dhu." With the singing of "The March of the Cameron Men" by Mrs. Petre, the programme closed. All the singers were encored and nearly all responded. The floral gifts were very fine. Before dispersing, the audience joined in "Auld Lang Syne" and while they were leaving, the halls of the Nadeau Block resounded with the pibrochs.

Iron-Sulphur Springs.

This well-established and convenient health resort, which at times this summer has been overcrowded, now presents accommodations for families and others. The beneficial and curative effects of the mineral waters have been amply proved and are acknowledged. The airs are good and the life quiet and restful. A new attraction will be the stage connection soon to be made with the Ostrich Farm, six miles distant, the hotel at the Springs affording a convenient relay house between Los Angeles and Dr. Sketchley's unique establishment. The farm has now twenty-one full-grown birds and about fifteen half-grown birds, with a lot of younger ones. The farm is pronounced by every one who visits it as a veritable "show." The voracious birds eat fresh-cut alfalfa by the fork-full, "chaw" stones and shells by the half bushel, and kick like Brobdignag when exasperated. A very considerable crop of feathers, amounting in value to some thousands of dollars, has been taken from the older birds since their acclimatization in Los Angeles county. The experiment is a success.

Reed and Reeder.

A series of cases under the titles People vs. Reeder and People vs. Reed is making life a burden to the Justice Courts. Mrs. Reed is the owner of a house occupied by Mr. Reeder. The landlady claims that the tenant is delinquent in his rent, and she tried to evict him by the summary process of removing the doors and windows from the house. Reeder, who claims that he paid his rent by work, put muslin over the openings and held the fort, bringing action against Mrs. Reed for malicious mischief. Mrs. Reed retaliated with an action for detainer, and Reeder responded in turn with a suit for trespass. The last action is still on Justice Ranney's docket. After this is disposed of there remain the charges of embezzlement, libel, arson, mayhem, *felo de se* and *sauve qui peut* which the litigants may have recourse to. But Judge Kohler hopes the cantankerous litigants may be translated to a better country before they proceed to extremes.

Los Angeles College.

At a meeting of the Trustees of this institution the following persons were elected as officers: Prof. J. M. Guinn, President; Mr. O. Embody, Secretary. Prof. Hanna stated that the material for the new College Hall was being placed on the ground and work commenced. An outline of study was presented, embracing both primary and collegiate courses, which was adopted by the Board. It was decided to open the first term on Wednesday, September 2nd, the school year consisting of two terms of twenty weeks each. The code of rules for the government of the school was discussed and adopted. The prospectus of this institution is being prepared and will be issued in a few days. The list of day pupils is growing and the prospect is that the first term will open with a full attendance.

Promises to be Warm.

J. K. Mulkey, the special correspondent of the New York Graphic and Louisville Courier-Journal, "burns up" Riverside in a recent letter in the latter paper. He charges that the town is run by a selfish syndicate on principles of fraud, and that despite its pretensions it is a poor place for people to settle in. The Riverside Press retorts that Mr. Mulkey is sour because he didn't get subsidized sufficiently by the people of Riverside. The fight is probably not over yet, as Mr. Mulkey promised to prove even more than he charged.

Bulletin No. 2.

The Horticultural Commission held a meeting Tuesday, and formulated Bulletin No. 2, embodying recommendations for the methods of treatment to destroy the cottony cushion and red scales, and the codlin moth. As these matters mainly concern the fruit farmers, the bulletin will be duly presented in our agricultural department.

WILL CLOSE DOWN.

L. J. Rose Announces the Suspension of Operations at the Distillery.

Tuesday, June 30.]

The following circular to vineyardists has been issued by L. J. Rose:

SAN GABRIEL, Cal., July 1st, 1885.

Believing that it may be of some benefit, for your future guidance, I take this mode of informing you that we will not buy grapes this season. I can assure you it is with great regret that I have come to this conclusion, for I know the hardship it will work for you to have to prepare for wine making, and it is only after trying in every possible way to do otherwise that at last I have to give it up for circumstances that are beyond control.

We offer the wine house and distillery in Los Angeles for sale, and will sell it for what it cost us, and at that price it is a bargain, for it was bought at a very low price. It is in perfect order, and arranged to work with economy, and has a capacity for working and storage to work up half of the grapes of Los Angeles valley. It would be desirable property for an association of vineyard owners to buy and to work up their grapes, and would be much cheaper than to build each for himself. Mr. Sanderson, who understands all about it, and is a good brandy and wine maker, would remain if it were desired.

Will also sell empty wine pipes and puncheons at very reasonable prices. All are in number one order, and as good, and ever better than new. Would take pay for packages, if desired, in grapes, delivered at San Gabriel, and at the market price. L. J. ROSE.

A reporter of the TIMES called upon Mr. Sanderson at his residence last evening to gain further particulars concerning the shut-down. Mr. Sanderson stated that it was not due to any general depression in the wine and brandy industry. "Trade has never been better with us," he said, "but the fact is that the co-partnership of Stern & Rose expires in one year. They have now a large stock of wine and brandy which they wish to dispose of before dissolving. It is for this reason and this only that operations are to be suspended at the distillery. Mr. Rose will manufacture all the product of his own vineyards at Sunny Slope, but will not buy grapes from others."

When asked the price at which Mr. Rose would offer the distillery, Mr. Sanderson could not answer. The books of the firm are kept in New York, and the exact cost of the property cannot be learned until a statement is obtained from headquarters.

A FOOT OF FIFTEEN INCHES.

Relic of an Extinct Massachusetts Giant.

Tuesday, June 30.]

George Nolte exhibited in the TIMES office Tuesday the sole of an old shoe, which he has kept as a souvenir for many years, and lately received among a number of household effects from the East. The sole originally belonged to a shoe worn by H. D. Kimball, of Littleton, Massachusetts. Kimball, at the age of 41, was eight feet one and a half inches in height and weighed 368 pounds. He was the youngest of twelve children, and, in his earliest years, was quite puny. When about nine years old he had a seige of fever, and upon recovering, began a most extraordinary growth, which left him the giant that he was. Mr. Nolte says that the man was strong in proportion to his size. For many years he worked at teaming—principally engaged in hauling hay. He was intellectually as bright as men of his calling, and accumulated a competency as he attained mature years. As illustrating Kimball's proportions, it is stated that he would sit on top of a flour barrel as naturally as an ordinary man sits on a chair; it was just the right height for him. The giant died about two years ago.

The old shoe-sole which Mr. Nolte exhibited is fifteen inches long and five and a half inches across in the widest part. The shoe was known as No. 21.

SUICIDE.

A Decomposed Corpse Found Hanging Near Florence.

Wednesday, July 1.]

About 7 a. m. yesterday, J. P. Mann, foreman on the R. Nadeau rancho, two miles from Florence, entered the old, unused beet-sugar factory on the place. The building was but partially boarded, and up the joists in one place cleats have been nailed for a ladder; and hanging to a rung by a piece of baling rope was a body. It was perfectly nude and greatly decomposed, the neck being nearly severed. The Coroner was notified, and in the afternoon an inquest was held by Coroner McFarland and the following jury: V. M. Whigham, W. L. Jackson, Frank C. Johnson, Geo. H. Peterman, Joseph Tague, August Gunyon. The verdict was that Unknown, a native of unknown, aged 55 or 60 years, died on the unknown day of May or June, by reason of suicide by hanging.

The body is judged to have been hanging there five or six weeks. The clothes were piled in a corner. The unknown unfortunate was six feet tall, and had recently lost the little finger on left hand. Hair gray and half an inch long; long gray moustache and whiskers; full set of teeth; red flannel undershirt, blue-and-white checked shirt, faded salt-and-pepper suit, new cowhide shoes, No. 10, is the description of him. On the floor near him was marked in chalk "200 Rew d," and close to him, "Charles Harrington." He could have saved himself by putting out his hands or feet, or sitting down, as he hung against the ladder.

FAN-TAN.

Thirty-Seven Chinese Gamblers Arrested Last Night.

Tuesday, June 30.]

For some time the police have been aware that a tan game was going on on the east side of Nigger Alley, and they have been laying their plans for a raid. At 8:30 last evening, having everything in readiness, a descent was made through the roof. Four tables were running and something over forty Johns were congregated around them. Captain Benedict and Officers Davis, Gowen, McMahon, Weed and Jones had a lively struggle for a few moments to capture the celestials, but finally succeeded, and marched thirty-seven of them down to the police-station, followed by an admiring multitude. All the prisoners furnished bail in the sum of $10 each and were released.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

Pasadena.

Valley Union.]

The Wallace cannery has started up.

A "Mother Goose social" will be given July 2d.

A forest fire in the Arroyo Seco last week caused considerable damage.

H. F. Goodwin and family have gone for a two weeks' sojourn at Long Beach.

Twenty-five Pasadenians had a four days' camping on the summit of the Sierra Madre last week.

It is expected that Rev. Mr. Taylor of Nova Scotia will accept a call to the Episcopal Church and arrive in two months.

Pomona.

Progress.]

The foundations of the $15,000 hotel are completed.

The orchardists are aroused on the fruit-pest question.

The corner stone of the Episcopal Church was laid last night.

Between forty and fifty persons are camping in San Antonio Cañon.

Seventeen persons arrived last Thursday from the East to locate.

The Kassler building is being erected with stone found near Pomona.

The families of several Pomonians came out from the East last week to join their heads.

The publication day of Progress has been changed to Thursday. A special edition will be issued every Saturday.

San Diego Dots.

Silver trout are abundant in the bay.

The Olivenhain trial progresses slowly.

Leroy Higgins was terribly bruised by falling lumber.

The steam laundry will be running in two weeks.

San Diego proposes to celebrate the Fourth in rousing style.

There are five prisoners in the county jail, the smallest number in five years.

The Californian thinks that if General Grant were in San Diego his life could be indefinitely prolonged.

A San Diego brick yard which is just now burning 140,000 bricks, will hereafter employ only white labor.

A telephone line is being built from San Diego to Dr. J. E. Fulton's Stonewall mine.

Anaheim and Orange.

Orange Tribune.]

The orange crop is nearly all picked.

The grasshoppers have deserted Anaheim.

Orange boys are organizing a brass band.

Anaheim has raised over $300 for the Fourth, and will have fireworks, illuminations, a triumphal arch, etc. Geo. S. Patton, of Los Angeles, will deliver the oration.

Dr. Joslin, in the Orange Tribune, gives the Supervisors a "going over" for slighting the Santa Ana valley in appointing Fruit-pest Commissioners.

The matrimonial premium number of the Tribune, to go to the first couple of Orangeites who joined hands for the life journey, goes to Mr. and Mrs. P. Dow, of New Mexico.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will set lunch tables on the occasion of the assembling of the Los Angeles County Pomological Society, on July 11, in Orange.

The Golden Belt Wine Company has been incorporated in North Anaheim with a subscription stock of $10,000. It is intended to build a large winery and fit it up with the most approved apparatus for the manufacture of wines and brandies.

San Bernardino County.

The Arrowhead Springs hotel opened Sunday.

Bishop Fowler preached at Y. M. C. A. Hall Sunday night.

There are fifteen prisoners in the San Bernardino county jail.

San Bernardino has laid out $600 on fireworks for the Fourth.

"Dr." Kellogg, the tape-worm tormentor, still hangs on at Colton.

One hundred hands are employed in the Pacific Packing Company's cannery, Colton.

Workmen on an artesian well struck a huge and sound cedar log at a depth of 105 feet.

Two boys, 8 and 9 years old, respectively, entered a store and stole six pocket knives.

"Uncle" George Lord, of San Bernardino, celebrated his 85th birthday Saturday. He has been a Mason for 57 years.

It is currently reported that the Carson and Colorado railroad is to be extended to Mojave or Daggett, for the purpose of tapping the rich borax mines of that region. The distance from its present terminus is sixty-five miles.—[Semi-Tropic.

We have been informed that several parties are trying to secure the Mojave stock ranch and the splendid water right now in possession of the owners, and in a few days, at most, expect to hear of the transfer being made. This property commands the situation, and the fortunate syndicate purchasing it will obtain a veritable bonanza. Mr. John Burnham has been in Los Angeles consulting with parties who desire to purchase a portion of the ranch, and some capitalists from San Francisco are expected to arrive here soon for the same purpose.—[Semi-Tropic.

"The San Francisco Lunatic."

Colton Semi-Tropic.

Dr. O'Donnell, the cranky Coroner of San Francisco, has been delivering one of his incendiary, fanatical, anti-Chinese talks to the people of Los Angeles, and was allowed to escape from the city unscathed. The people of California, almost to a man, are opposed to Chinese on general principles, and will hail with delight the day when we shall be rid of their disgusting and contaminating presence, but no man embodying the sentiments expressed by the San Francisco lunatic is a proper person to lead the people in the struggle which is sure to come, sooner or later, to expel them from our shores.

To Regain Health
Use Dr. Henley's Celery Beef and Iron.

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of and Iron will restore the weak to health and vigor.

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

Examination of Teachers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN examination of applicants for Teachers' Certificates will be held by the County Board of Education in the Assembly Room of the Normal School Building, Los Angeles city, commencing TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1885, at 9 o'clock a. m., and continuing three days. All candidates for certificates must be present at the commencement of the examination. All teachers now holding temporary certificates, and all applicants for the renewal of certificates, must file their applications and testimonials of successful teaching with the Secretary of the Board on or before July 13, 1885. No certificate will be granted or renewed unless such application is made. By order of the Board. J. W. HINTON, Secretary.
June 13, 1885. jun20 d&wtd

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The only sure cure and preventive.

Buy it for PILES; instant relief. Use it for BURNS, CUTS, COLD in HEAD or LUNGS, CROUP, and take your FRECKLES and SUNBURN off with it.
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All druggists keep it. 25 cents a box. my2 wtm

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ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMpleted for doing all the cooking required at the Café, 24 S. MAIN ST. Breakfast served from 6 to 10; lunch from 11:30 to 2:30; supper from 5 to 7:30; coffee, with light lunch and ice cream, at all hours until 9 o'clock p. m. On Sunday, breakfast from 7 to 10:30; lunch from 12 to 2:30; supper from 4 to 6. Bills can be sent to the Superintendent, Mrs. CHURCHILL. They will be settled each Saturday, between 11 and 2 o'clock. jun20 1m wit

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They are cloth bound, printed on heavy paper, clear, neat print, and contain from 300 to 600 pages. The publishers' price is $1, and the books retail for that all over the city.

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To every purchaser of 12 yards best calico for $1 we will present them, without further charge, with a handsome Solid Coin Silver Thimble. (State size of thimble desired.)

A 75-Cent Oriental Lace Collar for 25 Cents.

To every purchaser of 10 yards of our Caliope brand of Bleached Muslin for $1 we will sell them a handsome Oriental Lace Collar for 25 cents. The Collar is worth 75 cents. The Muslin is a soft finish, bleached muslin, easy to wash and elegant for wear, and sells every where for 10 cents per yard.

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

During this sale we cannot send samples of these specialties, but in Ginghams and Calico state as near as possible the colors preferred and, if upon receipt the goods do not suit you and if they are not fully as represented in every particular, they may be returned at our expense. This offer is made only as long as the present stock lasts, and in order to secure the benefit of this splendid offer send your orders at once. The near by trade is invited to call and see us.

A Word of Explanation.

This offer is made solely as an advertisement of our business. Every time you look at the book or put that silver thimble on your finger we know you will remember how you came by it. If you find the goods we sell you are just as represented we know it will lead to further business.

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ALTITUDE:

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Absolutely pure, clear and soft, and abundance of it.

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As near perfect as can be found on the globe.

SOIL.

Rich, deep and adapted to the production of the peach, apricot, pear, apple, nectarine, plum, prune, raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, gooseberry, cherry, and the entire grape family, both raisin and wine.

Depot, express and postoffice, store, meat market, good school, fine Union church and the best country hotel on the Pacific coast. The above are some of the many advantages this colony possesses, and the managers are all reliable business men, and now offer land in this colony for sale to actual settlers, and to those who come to California seeking homes, as well as to those in the Eastern States. We say come and examine land and water, and we will guarantee satisfaction. Stop at the Bryant House and ask for the manager of the Banning Land Company. For terms, etc., address

G. W. FILKINS,
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JACOB KLINE,
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DECIDED BARGAINS.

$4500—House and lot near two lines of street cars, not far out; splendid location, most desirable front, lot 60x150; house of 7 rooms, all hard finished, part of them papered and frescoed; bath-room and closets; house all furnished, Brussels carpets, etc.; stable and chicken corral.

$350 to $475—A few splendid lots in Grover Orchard tract, 60x135, all in bearing fruit trees.

$1550—A very central lot on clean side of the best resident street; only one left; certain to be sold soon.

$1900—New cottage of four rooms, bath and closets, hard finished; two bay windows; sliding doors; excellent neighborhood; lot set to orange trees, grapevines, black berries, etc.; very neat place and cheap.

$1550—Ten acres of Compton; very best land; two houses, barn for six horses, wagon-shed for two wagons, artesian well, etc.; two acres bearing apple orchard; best land in California for alfalfa and truly a bargain.

$5000—Twenty five acres near the city; apple, peach, pear, prunes, quinces, fig and grapes for family use; house of four rooms; good flowing well, plenty of water to irrigate the whole place; all in fine alfalfa; now rented for milk ranch at $50 per month; one-half cash; splendid bargain.

$1850—Cottage of five rooms, pantry, etc.; lot 60x130; street cars pass the door; stable; fruit trees and flowers; good well, wind-mill and tank; good location; certainly a bargain.

$10,000—Two-story double tenement house on Fort st.; fine location; 14 rooms, 2 baths, 2 china closets; 2 pantries; all in complete order.

$45 per acre—160 acres 8 miles from the city; all first-class land; fine well of water; splendid crop o grain this year.

$11,000—Highly improved place on Olive st.; ten rooms and all modern improvements; most magnificent view in the State; barn, etc.

$800 to $500 lots, 50x150, in Garey tract.
$800 to $500 lots, 50x150, in Miller tract.
Desirable property in all parts of the city and country. Property to exchange, money to loan, houses to rent, rents collected, etc.

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100 " " 319 " CORN.
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One Quart Weighs One Pound.

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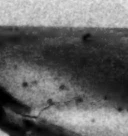

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feel wlyr W. C. NEEDHAM, Box 422, San Jose, Cal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.

Ardilla Dodson, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Dodson, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, and the Complaint filed in said County of Los Angeles, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA send greeting to John Dodson, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and awarding the custody of the minor child, Lily I. Dodson, to plaintiff, and for such other relief as to the Court may seem meet, and for cost of suit. Reference is had to complaint for particulars.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the above complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, this 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

[SEAL.] CHAS. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.
By F. E. FANNING, Deputy.
E. C. Hubbell, Attorney for Plaintiff. wkly my4 9p

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Irrigated Lands

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Antelope Valley,

WITH ABSOLUTE TITLE TO ONE INCH of water, miners' measurement, to each ten acres of land, in lots of forty acres or more

$15 PER ACRE.

Five sections will own the entire water and ditch system and sell water to other lands.
Terms as next below.
Lands where artesian well, costing $400, can be had at depth of 250 feet,

AT $6 PER ACRE.

In lots of one hundred and sixty acres or more.
TERMS—One-third cash, one-third in two years, one-third five years; interest at seven per cent.
These lands are suited to grapes, wheat, apples, olives, cherries, pears, etc.

235 Acres Two Miles Northwest of Center of Orange.

IN TRACTS TO SUIT, AT FROM $35 TO $65 per acre. Abundance of water for irrigation obtainable.
Messrs. Brown & Travis, at Orange, will show these lands.

Address, for further information,

M. L. WICKS,

121 S. Fort St., Los Angeles.

LAND FOR SALE

Sierra Madre, near Postoffice, School, and Proposed Railroad Station.

20 acres—Oranges, vines, and variety of deciduous fruits, four years old; good house, etc.; well situated in foothills; desirable spot for invalids; $5000.

40 acres or more—Cleared land; splendid building sites for hotel and villas; constant and independent water from two tunnels on the land; $300 to $350 per acre.

100 acres—Two-year-old vines; in lots to suit; good home sites, with water rights; $300 per acre. Also several hundred acres easily cleared land in same vicinity; water piped on; suitable for all kinds of fruits; $150 per acre.

640 acres—Near Cow Springs in Antelope Valley; already for the plow; $6 per acre.
Any lands entrusted to me for sale will be placed on the English market by my agents, Messrs. Collyns & Co., 5 East India av., London; and Messrs. Cooper & Walker, 1 Birchin Lane, London.
jun13 3m JOHN AYLES, Sierra Madre.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSION ASSOCIATION.

Warner Brothers & Crosby, Managers.

MONTHLY EXCURSIONS TO CALIFORNIA. Splendid opportunities for land seekers, tourists, pleasure and health seekers. A climate for health and wealth, without cyclones or blizzards. Railroad and private land for a million farmers. Lands for colonies, for homes, fruit culture and investment. For full information, call on or address

Warner Bros & Crosby,

Room 1, 102 Adams St., Chicago, Or 309 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. feb1 wtf

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.

Peter Bradley, Plaintiff,
vs.
Edward McFadden, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, and the Complaint filed in said County of Los Angeles, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA send greeting to Edward McFadden, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of four hundred and [illegible] gold coin of the United States, [illegible] due from defendant to plaintiff [illegible] performed by plaintiff for defendant [illegible] plaintiff and defendant, [illegible] became due from defendant to plaintiff in the month of May, 1885, and for costs of suit. Reference is had to complaint for particulars.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of [illegible] United States gold coin, and for costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, this 20th day of [illegible], in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

[SEAL.] CHAS. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.
By FRANK B. FANNING, Deputy.
Bicknell & White, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.

Phoebe Kuh, Plaintiff,
vs.
F. H. Kuh, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court, State of California, county of Los Angeles, and the complaint filed in said county of Los Angeles, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA send greeting to F. H. Kuh, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree of said court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and that the care, custody and control of [illegible] of plaintiff and defendant, [illegible], be awarded to the plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem just and agreeable to equity, and for costs of suit. Reference is made to said complaint for further particulars.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered and will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of the Superior Court, at the county of Los Angeles, State of California, this [illegible] day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

[SEAL.] C. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.
By A. N. HAMILTON, Deputy Clerk.
Wells, Van Dyke & Lee, Attorneys for plaintiff.

Notice of Copartnership.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Los Angeles—ss.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are partners transacting business in the State of California, at the city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, under the firm name and style of Lefeold & Welch; that the names in full of all the members of such partnership are Otto H. Lefeold and Marion Welch, and that the places of our respective residence are set opposite our respective names.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 15th day of June, 1885.

OTTO H. LEFEOLD, Orange, Los Angeles County, Cal.
MARION WELCH, Los Angeles City, Cal.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Los Angeles. } ss.

On this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before me, J. A. Graves, Notary Public in and for said county of Los Angeles, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Otto H. Lefeold and Marion Welch, known to me to be the persons described in, whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year last above written, at my office in the city of Los Angeles, county and State aforesaid.

[Seal.] J. A. GRAVES, Notary Public.

Phillips' California Excursions.

A. PHILLIPS & CO. HAVE EXCURSION parties from Boston, Chicago and St. Louis monthly. If you have friends coming to California, send their address to A. Phillips & Co., No. 241 North Main street, Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES.

Semi-Annual Review of the Progress of the City.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION

The Building Improvements—What Has Been Done.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Municipal Improvements—The Cable Road—Water System of the City—Manufacturing Industries—Business Notes

From the SUNDAY TIMES.]

In order to supply the information concerning Los Angeles, which is constantly called for from all portions of the country, the TIMES publishes this morning, in as concise a manner as possible, the facts relating to the growth of the city, together with an account of the improvements, under way or projected, which will tend to maintain and develop the business both of the city and surrounding sections. In spite of temporary depressions, anyone who gives the subject careful consideration, will easily see that the outlook for still greater progress than ever before is most encouraging. The settlement of the country has kept pace with the improvements in the town, and the thousands of trees and vines planted within the past five years will hereafter cease to be a constant expense to their owners, or, in other words, will repay them in hard cash for the years they have spent laboring and waiting.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION.

In all probability, in a brief period, Los Angeles will occupy the, on this coast, unequaled commercial advantage of being practically the terminus of two great transcontinental railroad lines. San Francisco and Oakland have the Central Pacific, Portland the Northern Pacific and San Diego is now certain to be one of the termini of the Atlantic & Pacific. But none of those cities have any immediate prospect of receiving the benefit of competing lines. It is an open secret that the railroad now being constructed from this city to Pasadena is backed by Atlantic & Pacific capital, and it is reasonably certain that within the next fifteen months this road will be completed to a connection with the main line passing through San Bernardino to San Diego harbor. Aside from this, the construction of the local road through the San Gabriel valley will open up a large trade, which will increase rapidly as the country settles up. It is probable that the building of the road will create fifty homes in localities where there is one now.

Another new railroad enterprise in this county, certain to take place, is the building of a branch road by the Southern Pacific Company from Pomona to Riverside, thus connecting Los Angeles directly with that large, prosperous and growing settlement. Still another is the construction of a railroad from Long Beach to Wilmington, connecting the new watering place with the main line of the Southern Pacific.

The railroads at present constructed make this city a railroad center of considerable importance. The main line of the Southern Pacific connects Los Angeles with every point in the northern part of the State, and with the thriving settlements in the eastern section of this county and San Bernardino county. Passing through the richest mining districts of Arizona, connection is made with the great railroad systems of the east. At Mojave, one hundred miles to the north, the Southern Pacific meets the Atlantic and Pacific and this route is chosen by a majority of transcontinental travelers. The local roads of the Southern Pacific extend to San Pedro, the principal seaport of the county, twenty-three miles distant; to Santa Ana, the business center of the fertile Santa Ana Valley, thirty-five miles distant, and to Santa Monica, the lovely seaside resort, seventeen miles distant. All these roads pass through flourishing towns and settlements, which are certain to grow and add to the business of Los Angeles. Altogether there are twenty-four regular trains coming in and going out of this city daily, besides from three to six special trains per week. Numerous other new roads and extensions are proposed, and some of them will doubtless be carried into effect before long. The extension of the Santa Ana branch of the Southern Pacific to the city and port of San Diego is most probable.

THE BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

The value of the building improvements in Los Angeles for the years 1882, 1883 and 1884 amounted to fully five and a quarter million dollars. Architects who are in a position to keep well informed, estimate that the building improvements in the city and suburbs, for the six months ending July 1st, will fully reach half a million dollars more. A number of costly residences and business blocks are now in process of construction in various portions of town, and plans for many more are in the hands of the architects. The hospital of the Sisters of Charity, located a few blocks north of the business center, is one of the largest and handsomest public institutions in the State. Work was commenced on the building last August, and it will be ready for occupancy in about two weeks. The total cost of the building has been $110,000, and there are accommodations for over two hundred patients.

The city has ordered plans drawn for a city hall to cost $50,000. A jail costing $30,000 has just been completed.

A new building for the University of Southern California is well under way, and will cost when completed $50,000. Work has just been commenced on a new Catholic school building to cost $17,000.

Over a hundred business blocks, eighteen churches, and two thousand residences have been built within the past two years and a half. Some of the principal buildings besides those already mentioned are as follows: Nadeau Block, cost $175,000; Grand Opera House, $125,000; Bernard Block, $35,000; Valla Block, 36,000; Spring street High School, $30,000; Foster Block, $25,000; Hollenbeck Block, $75,000; Presbyterian Seminary, $27,000; Mott & Spence Block, $24,000; St. Vincents College, (improvements), $37,000; Bernaro Block, $15,000; Reeder Blocks, $25,000; Schumacher Block, $24,000; Bryson Block, $17,000; Hammond Block, $15,000; Lalande Block, $15,000; De Turk Stable, $15,000; Henderson Block, $16,000.

Plans are being drawn for a number of new buildings to be erected this fall.

Work on the great Raymond Hotel at Pasadena will be recommenced September 1st.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF LOS ANGELES.

The public schools of Los Angeles are surpassed nowhere on the coast. A large number of new buildings were completed this spring, and the City Board of Education will expend $35,000 in erecting more buildings this fall. The secretary states that a total of seventy teachers will be elected for the ensuing term. The Normal school closed a very successful term a few weeks since. From the time of the opening of this institution in 1882 to the present time gratifying progress has been made. The average attendance has been 175. There are nine regular teachers in the Normal and training departments. The school building was erected three years ago and cost $60,000.

The University of Southern California has three departments. The College of Letters located in West Los Angeles, the College of Medicine, located on Aliso avenue, and the Chaffey College of Agriculture, located at Ontario, San Bernardino county. The College of Letters was first opened to the public in October, 1880, with Rev. M. M. Bovard as President, and has had a prosperous career. In July, 1879, Messrs. Childs, Downey and Hellman made a donation of about 300 lots in West Los Angeles, from the sale of which an endowment fund was to be formed. The endowment fund from this source alone has reached $35,000, with $50,000 worth of the lots yet unsold. In addition to the above magnificent endowment Mrs. Sarah E. Tansey has recently donated to the University a tract of 100 acres in the Rancho Tajauta, the same to pass into the hands of the trustees of the University at her death, the proceeds of its sale to be used in endowing a Chair of Christian Ethics to be filled by the President of the University.

The College of Medicine has recently been organized and its first term will commence next fall. It is proposed to make this college fully equal to leading eastern medical colleges. J. P. Widney, M. D. A. M. is Dean.

St. Vincents College and the School of the Sisters of Charity are recognized as leading Catholic educational institutions of the coast. Both were established in this city many years ago.

LOS ANGELES CHURCHES.

Los Angeles has five Methodist Episcopal Churches, one M. E. South Church, three Presbyterian Churches (one more is to built immediately at Boyle Heights), three Congregational Churches, two Catholic Churches, including the Cathedral, one Episcopalian Church, one Baptist Church, one Christian Church, one German Methodist Church, one Lutheran Church and one Jewish Synagogue. The Unitarians, Scandanavians and Spiritualists hold occasional services. There are a number of Missions and Sunday Schools in various portions of the city.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

There are eight Masonic organizations in the city, including Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar; two Odd Fellows' lodges, one Encampment and one Rebecca degree lodge; four Knights of Pythias lodges, and two uniform rank divisions; three lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and one of Select Knights, two Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and two Good Templar lodges. The American Mechanics, American Legion of Honor, Ancient Order of Hibernians and Independent Order Chosen Friends have organizations and hold regular meetings. The Young Men's Christian Association has a hall and reading-room and a very large membership.

HOW LOS ANGELES IS LIGHTED.

Los Angeles adopted the electric light system for public lighting three years ago. There are now in the city fifteen masts 150 feet in height, each with three lamps of 3000 candle-power; two masts 150 feet in height with four lamps each; eight masts 60 feet in height with one candle each, making a total of 75 masts with 41 lamps, furnished at public expense. In addition there are furnished on the same circuits, and provided for at private expense, one mast at the corner of Los Angeles and Requena streets, six on the Childs tract, and one on the Seibel tract, each 60 feet in height, with one lamp each of 3000 candle-power. This makes a total on public circuits of 60 lamps of 3000 candle-power each, or a total of 207,000 candle-power.

The Los Angeles Electric Company are also furnishing 167 private lamps in stores and in front of stores, each lamp of 2000 candle power, of which 30 are on the street. The area of the city lighted by electricity is about treble that formerly lighted by gas.

The Los Angeles Gas Company manufacture gas for lighting and heating purposes.

LOS ANGELES TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The telephone system of Los Angeles is one of the most extensive on the coast. In the city there are 303 subscribers. The following towns and settlements are connected with Los Angeles by telephone: Pasadena, San Gabriel, San Pedro, Wilmington, Alhambra, Anaheim, Azusa, Compton, Downey, Duarte, Sierra Madre, Glendale, Long Beach, Norwalk, Orange, Santa Ana, Santa Monica and Tustin. Besides public stations at these places, there are a number of private subscribers.

WATER SUPPLY OF LOS ANGELES.

Consumers of water in this city are supplied by two companies. The principal one is the Los Angeles City Water Company, which obtains its supply from the Los Angeles river. The water is taken out some miles north of the city and carried in a ditch to a large reservoir where it is brought in pipes to town. The hills north and west of town are supplied by the Beaudry system. The water is obtained from a well by pumping and is carried to a reservoir in the hills and distributed by means of iron pipes. The supply is ample and good.

The city having purchased at a cost of $50,000 the rights of all riparian claimants, is now the absolute owner of the water of the Los Angeles river, and owners of orchards, vineyards and gardens in the city and just outside obtain water for irrigating purposes at a moderate price. The water is mainly conveyed in cement pipes and open ditches and is served in regular succession to customers. Once a month application must be made to the Zanjero or water overseer, and the water may then be procured by day or night. The city has two storage reservoirs and contemplates building three more. An important improvement recently completed in the East Los Angeles and Boyle Heights pipe line, which cost the city $20,000. By this line two suburbs are supplied with an abundance of water without waste. The water was first turned into this pipe line about a week ago.

THE CABLE ROAD.

On April 21st the construction of the Second-street cable road was inaugurated. It is one of the most important local enterprises of the present year. The road is to extend from Spring street to Texas street, a distance of one and a quarter miles, and is expected to be in running order sometime in August. Its total cost will reach $125,000. Four cars and four dummies will comprise the rolling stock at first but this equipment can be increased any time when it becomes necessary. Los Angeles is the third city in America and the fifth city in the world to adopt the cable road system. The credit of the enterprise belongs to the Los Angeles Improvement Company, an association of Los Angeles and San Francisco capitalists.

Two companies are applying for a franchise to construct another cable road up Temple street, and it is probable that the proposed enterprise will be successfully carried out.

STREET CAR LINES.

Los Angeles has four street car lines—the Central, the City, (Hellman two-horse line), Boyle Heights and Main Street. Cars run on all the lines until 10 and 11 p. m. A recent improvement on the Central line is the running of ten-minute cars during the day time. The Hellman line will shortly be extended into East Los Angeles.

CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

There are six fire companies in this city, known by the following titles: Thirty-eights No. 1, Confidence No. 2,

JULY 4, 1885.

OFFER EVER MADE!

Just as Represented!

IECES OF GINGHAMS.

s, Chimera Ginghams,

s season's production perfect goods, perfect colors, and the t of these goods all at one price: *Fifteen Cents per* named.

IAL OFFER.

nts per yard, we will present them, without further charge, books are

the Better Class.

nest print, and contain from 300 to 600 pages. The pub- er the city.

Thimbles Given Away!

we will present them, without further charge, with a hand- ble desired.)

Lace Collar for 25 Cents.

and of Bleached Muslin for $1 we will sell them a handsome th 75 cents. The Muslin is a soft finish, bleached muslin, re for 10 cents per yard.

Prompt and Careful Attention.

specialties, but in Ginghams and Calico state as near as pos- ds do not suit you and if they are not fully as represented in This offer is made only as long as the present stock lasts, r send your orders at once. The near by trade is invited to

f Explanation.

our business. Every time you look at the book or put that ber how you came by it. If you find the goods we sell you r business.

SPRING and FIRST Sts.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
Of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.
Aristilla Dodson, Plaintiff, vs. John Dodson, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, and the Complaint filed in said County of Los Angeles, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA send greeting to John Dodson, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and for the custody of the minor child, Lily I. Dodson; to plaintiff, and for costs of suit. Reference is had to the complaint for particulars.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the above complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of $50 and costs, and for the custody of said minor child, Lily I. Dodson, to plaintiff, and for costs of suit.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, this 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

[SEAL.] CHAS. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.
By F. H. FARMER, Deputy.
R. C. BURNELL, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Publish 5 weeks. WITNESS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
Of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.
Peter Bradley, Plaintiff, vs. Edward McFadden, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, and the Complaint filed in said County of Los Angeles, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA send greeting to Edward McFadden, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of three hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty cents (326 40) gold coin of the United States, alleged to be due from defendant to plaintiff, for services performed by plaintiff for defendant at his request, and according to agreement between plaintiff and defendant, which matured and became due from defendant to plaintiff on the 1st day of May, 1885, and for cost of suit. Reference is had to complaint for particulars.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the above complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of $326 40 and costs, and for costs of suit.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, this 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

[SEAL.] CHAS. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.
By FRANK R. CHAMBERLIN, Deputy.
Bicknell & White, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Publish 5 weeks. June 20

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
Of the State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles.
Phoebe Kuh, Plaintiff, vs. F. H. Kuh, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court, State of California, county of Los Angeles, and the complaint filed in said county of Los Angeles, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA send greeting to F. H. Kuh, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain the decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and that the plaintiff be restored to her former name of Phoebe Kuh, and for costs of suit. Reference is had to the complaint for particulars.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the above complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of $50 and costs, and for costs of suit.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, this 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

[SEAL.] CHAS. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.
By FRANK R. CHAMBERLIN, Deputy.
Bicknell & White, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
June 27

FOR SALE.

Irrigated Lands

—IN—

Antelope Valley,

WITH ABSOLUTE TITLE TO ONE INCH OF WATER, without measurement, to each and every acre of land. Forty acres or more at

$14 PER ACRE.

Five sections will own the entire water and ditch system and sell water to other lands.

Lands have artesian well, coming 300, can be had at depth of 40 feet.

AT $6 PER ACRE.

In lots of one hundred and sixty acres or more.

TERMS.—One-third cash, one-third in two years, one-third in three years, with interest on deferred payments.

Good lands are suited to grapes, wheat, apples, olives, cherries, pears, etc.

235 Acres Two Miles Northwest of Center of Orange.

IN TRACTS TO SUIT, AT FROM $25 TO $40 per acre. Abundance of water for irrigation all times. Brown & Travis, at Orange, will show these lands.

Address, for further information,

M. L. WICKS,

121 S. Fort St., Los Angeles.

LAND FOR SALE

Sierra Madre, near Pasadena, School, and Proposed Railroad Station.

20 acres—Oranges, vines, and variety of deciduous fruits, four years old; good house, etc.; well situated in foothills; desirable spot for invalid; $2000.

40 acres—Choice—Cleared land; splendid building site for hotel and villas; constant and inexhaustible water from tunnel on the land; $100 to $200 per acre.

160 acres—Good orchard vines; in lots to suit; good house sites, with water rights; $300 per acre. Also several improved acres of choice land in an unhealthy locality, piped on; suitable for all kinds of fruits; $150 per acre.

640 acres—Near Cow Springs in Antelope Valley; a bargain for the price; $5 per acre. Any lands advertised in our list can be had cheaper on the Regular market by my agents, Messrs. Collyer & Co., 5 East Indio Square, London; and Messrs. Cooper & Walker, 7 Nicolas Lane, Lombard-st.

June 13 tf JOHN ATLEE, Sierra Madre.

CALIFORNIA

EXCURSION ASSOCIATION.

Warner Brothers & Crosby, Managers.

MONTHLY EXCURSIONS TO CALIFORNIA. Splendid opportunities for land seekers, tourists, pleasure and health seekers. A climate for health and wealth, without extremes or blizzards. Railroad and private land for a million farmers. Lands for colonies, for homes, fruit culture and investment. For full information, call on or address

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THE BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

The value of the building improvements in Los Angeles for the years 1882, 1883 and 1884 amounted to fully five and a quarter million dollars. Architects who are in a position to keep well informed, estimate that the building improvements in the city and suburbs, for the six months ending July 1st will fully reach half a million dollars more. A number of costly residence and business blocks number now in process of construction in various portions of town, and plans for many more are in the hands of the architects. The hospital of the Sisters of Charity, located a few blocks north of the business center, is one of the largest and handsomest public institutions in the State. Work was commenced on the building last August, and it will be ready for occupancy in about two weeks. The total cost of the building has been $110,000, and there are accommodations for over two hundred patients.

The city has ordered plans drawn for a city hall to cost $50,000. A jail costing $20,000 has just been completed.

A new building for the University of Southern California is well under way, and will cost when completed $50,000. Work has just been commenced on a new Catholic school building to cost $17,000.

Over a hundred business blocks, eighteen churches, and two thousand residences have been built within the past two years and a half. Some of the principal buildings besides those already mentioned are as follows: Nadeau Block, cost $175,000; Grand Opera House, $125,000; Bernard Block, $25,000; Valla Block, 36,000; Spring Street High School, $30,000; Foster Block, $38,000; Hollenbeck Block, $70,000; Presbyterian Seminary, $27,-000; Mott & Spence Block, $24,000; St. Vincents College, (improvements), $27,000; Bernaro Block, $15,000; Nadeau Blocks, $25,000; Schumacher Block, $34,000; Bryson Block, $17,000; Bicknell Block, $15,000; Lalande Block, $10,000; De Turk Stable, $15,-000; Henderson Block, $16,000.

Plans are being drawn for a number of new buildings to be erected this fall. Work on the great Raymond Hotel at Pasadena will be recommenced September 1st.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF LOS ANGELES.

The public schools of Los Angeles are surpassed nowhere on the coast. A large number of new buildings were completed this spring, and the City Board of Education will expend $15,-000 in erecting more buildings this fall. The secretary states that a total of seventy teachers will be elected for the ensuing term. The Normal school closed a very successful term a few weeks since. From the time of the opening of this institution in 1882 to the present time gratifying progress has been made. The average attendance has been 175. There are nine regular teachers in the Normal and training departments. The school building was erected three years ago and cost $50,000.

The University of Southern California has three departments. The College of Letters located in West Los Angeles, the College of Medicine, located on Aliso avenue, and the Chaffey College of Agriculture, located at Ontario, San Bernardino county. The College of Letters was first opened to the public in October, 1880, with Rev. M. M. Bovard as President, and has had a prosperous career. In July, 1879, Messrs. Childs, Downey and Hellman made a donation of about 300 lots in West Los Angeles, from the sale of which an endowment fund was to be formed. The endowment fund from this source alone has reached $35,000, with $50,000 worth of the lots yet unsold. In addition to the above magnificent endowment Mrs. Sarah E. Taney has recently donated to the University a tract of 100 acres in the Rancho Tajauta, the same to pass into the hands of the trustees of the University at her death, the proceeds of its sale to be used in endowing a Chair of Christian Ethics to be filled by the President of the University.

The College of Medicine has recently been organized and its first term will commence next fall. It is proposed to make this college fully equal to leading eastern medical colleges. J. P. Widney, M. D. A. M. is Dean.

St. Vincents College and the School of the Sisters of Charity are reckoned as leading Catholic educational institutions of the coast. Both were established in this city many years ago.

LOS ANGELES CHURCHES.

Los Angeles has five Methodist Episcopal Churches, one M. E. South Church, three Presbyterian Churches (one more is to built immediately at Boyle Heights), three Congregational Churches, two Catholic Churches, including the Cathedral, one Episcopalian Church, one Baptist Church, one Christian Church, one German Methodist Church, one Lutheran Church and one Jewish Synagogue. The Unitarians, Scandanavians and Spiritualists hold occasional services. There are a number of Missions and Sunday Schools in various portions of the city.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

There are eight Masonic organizations in the city, including Cœur de Lion Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar; two Odd Fellows' lodges, one Encampment and one Rebecca degree; four Knights of Pythias lodges, and two uniform rank divisions; three lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and one of Select Knights, two Royal Arch Masons, one Legion of the Republic, and two Good Templar lodges. The American Mechanics, American Legion of Honor, Ancient Order of Hibernians and Independent Order of Good Friends have organizations and hold regular meetings. The Young Men's Christian Association has a hall and reading-room and a very large membership.

HOW LOS ANGELES IS LIGHTED.

Los Angeles adopted the electric light system for public lighting three years ago. There are now in the city fifteen masts 150 feet in height, each with three lamps of 3000 candle-power; two masts 150 feet in height with four lamps each; eight masts 60 feet in height with one candle each, making a total of 25 masts with 41 lamps, furnished at public expense. In addition there are a number of private arc lights, and provided for at private expense, one mast at the corner of Los Angeles and Requena streets, six on the Child's tract, and one on the Sobrinki tract, each 60 feet in height, with one lamp each of 3000 candle-power. This makes a total on public circuits of 69 lamps of 3000 candle-power each, or a total of 207,000 candle-power.

The Los Angeles Electric Company are also furnishing 167 private lamps in stores and in front of stores, each lamp of 2000 candle power, of which 20 are on the street. The area of the city lighted by electricity is about treble that formerly lighted by gas.

The Los Angeles Gas Company manufacture gas for lighting and heating purposes.

LOS ANGELES TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The telephone system of Los Angeles is one of the most extensive on the coast. In the city there are 363 subscribers. The following towns and settlements are connected with Los Angeles by telephone: Pasadena, San Gabriel, San Pedro, Wilmington, Alhambra, Anaheim, Azusa, Compton, Downey, Duarte, Sierra Madre, Glendale, Long Beach, Norwalk, Orange, Santa Ana, Santa Monica and Tustin. Besides public stations at these places, there are a number of private subscribers.

WATER SUPPLY OF LOS ANGELES.

Consumers of water in this city are supplied by two companies. The principal one is the Los Angeles City Water Company, which obtains its supply of water from a dam and ditch. The water is taken out some miles north of the city and carried in a ditch to a large reservoir where it is brought in pipes to town. The hills immediately north of the city are supplied by the Boundry system. The water is obtained from a well by pumping and is carried to a reservoir in the hills and distributed by means of iron pipes. The supply is abundant.

The city having purchased at a cost of $50,000 the right of all riparian claimants, is now the absolute owner of the water of the Los Angeles river, and owners of orchards, vineyards and gardens in the city and just outside obtain water for irrigating purposes at a moderate price. The water is mainly conveyed in cement pipes and open ditches and is served in regular succession to customers. Once a month application must be made to the Zanjero or water overseer, and the water may then be procure by day or night. The city has two storage reservoirs and contemplates building three more. An important improvement recently completed is the East Los Angeles and Boyle Heights pipe line, which cost the city $20,000. By this line two suburbs are supplied with an abundance of water without waste. The water was first turned into this pipe line about a week ago.

THE CABLE ROAD.

On April 21st the construction of the Second-street cable road was inaugurated. It is one of the most important local enterprises of the present year. The road is to extend from Spring street to Texas street, a distance of one and a quarter miles, and is expected to be in running order sometime in August. Its total cost will reach $125,000. Four cars and four dummies will comprise the rolling stock at first but this equipment can be increased any time when it becomes necessary. Los Angeles is the third city in America and the fifth city in the world to adopt the cable road system. The credit of the enterprise belongs to the Los Angeles Improvement Company, an association of Los Angeles and San Francisco capitalists.

Two companies are applying for a franchise to construct another cable road up Temple street, and it is probable that the proposed enterprise will be successfully carried out

STREET CAR LINES.

Los Angeles has four street car lines —the Central, the City, (Hellman two-horse line), Boyle Heights and Main Street. Cars run on all the lines until 10 and 11 p. m. A recent improvement on the Central line is the running of ten-minute cars during the day time. The Heilman line will shortly be extended into East Los Angeles.

CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

There are six fire companies in this city, known by the following titles: Thirty-eights No. 1, Confidence No. 2, Vigilance No. 1 (Hook and Ladder Company), Park Hose Company No. 1, East Los Angeles Hose Company, Morris Vineyard Hose Company. The city authorities are at present arranging for a paid fire department and an electric fire alarm system.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

Mr. Frank A. Gibson, of the firm of Gillette & Gibson, has kindly furnished the TIMES with the following statement of conveyances filed for record from January 1, 1885, to June 25, 1885:

YEAR.	Number Conveyances.	Under $1,000. No.	Under $1,000. Amt.	$1,000 to $2,000. No.	$1,000 to $2,000. Amt.	$2,000 to $10,000. No.	$2,000 to $10,000. Amt.	Over $10,000. No.	Over $10,000. Amt.	Total. No.	Total. Amt.
January	125	111	$ 84,451	10	$ 16,000	3	$ 9,000	1	$ 11,000	125	$ 120,451
February	120	100	77,272	15	23,000	4	11,000	1	10,000	120	121,272
March	115	95	76,179	14	22,000	5	14,000	1	10,000	115	122,179
April	141	104	80,000	14	22,000	5	14,000	1	10,000	141	126,000
May	161	121	90,000	15	23,000	5	14,000	1	10,000	161	137,000
March	161	121	90,000	15	23,000	5	14,000	1	10,000	161	137,000
April	161	121	90,000	15	23,000	5	14,000	1	10,000	161	137,000
May	161	121	90,000	15	23,000	5	14,000	1	10,000	161	137,000
June, to end Dec. 30th	1,396	1,047	780,000	130	200,000	50	140,000	12	120,000	1,396	1,240,000
Total	773	604,451		130	200,000	50	140,000	12	120,000	773	1,064,451
January	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
February	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
March	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
April	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
May	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
June	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
Total	1,471,100	1,127,451		180	280,000	70	210,000	18	170,000	1,471,100	1,787,451
July	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
August	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
September	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
October	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
November	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
December	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
Total	1,656,100	1,288,451		205	320,000	80	240,000	23	210,000	1,656,100	2,058,451
January	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
February	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
March	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
April	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
May	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
June	207	161	120,000	25	40,000	10	30,000	1	10,000	207	200,000
Total	1,841,307	1,431,451		230	360,000	90	270,000	28	260,000	1,841,307	2,321,451

The transfers for 1882 amounted in value to $5,089,810 80, in 1883 to $8,353,406 55, in 1884 to $7,657,949.27. It will therefore be seen that the business for the first six months of 1885 compares favorably with proceeding years.

The real estate business during the past three months has kept up remarkably well. Usually a falling off is expected at this time of the year, but such has not been the case this season. The demand for country property has far surpassed the expectation of agents. There are a number of quiet buyers watching the market and taking everything in the shape of bargains. The auction sales recently held have been well attended and good prices realized. Many new tracts have recently been subdivided and placed on the market, and are rapidly being taken. Much desirable property is now being offered at prices per acre as low as the famous colony land, of Pasadena and Riverside were offered ten years ago; yet the owners in those settlements have in many cases received ten fold profit on their original investments. The climatic advantages of Southern California are appreciated in the East and in the opinion of those who are in a position to keep well posted, five persons will come next winter where one came last season. The New Orleans World's Exposition drew away many tourists during the winter of 1884-85, but the splendid triumph of the Southern California oranges, which were awarded first premiums over the Florida fruit, has established the reputation of this section as a fruit-growing country, and widely advertised us. There are thousands of acres of land in this county which are offered at prices ranging from $75 to $250 an acre which will double in value within the next three years, and if planted to fruit pay back the original investment in a brief period.

IMPORTANCE OF THE FRUIT GROWING INDUSTRY.

The rapid growth of the fruit growing industry of Southern California was strikingly shown to the world at large through overland freight movement by rail, from the principal shipping points of the State, over the Central and Southern Pacific lines, for the month of April, 1885. An orange circular has appeared in the TIMES, but, as it is of considerable interest in a paper of this kind, it is republished. It is taken from the commercial department of the San Francisco Bulletin. The figures are as follows:

	Northern Route	Southern Route
San Francisco Bay	5,000,000	5,000,500
Los Angeles	3,872,700	3,725,400
Sacramento	784,100	419,300
San Jose	161,900	166,800
Stockton	87,300	87,300
Marysville	78,400	5,600
Oakland	32,200	121,000
Totals	13,009,500	11,092,600

"The total by both routes is 24,102,100 pounds, sufficient to load 1200 cars, of which 650 took the northern route and 550 the southern route. In March 1400 cars were loaded. It is a matter of fact that Los Angeles has become an important point of shipment, ranking next to this city. This has been the case each month this year, so far as reported. Formerly Sacramento used to hold second place in this trade."

These figures speak for themselves and illustrate how rapidly the fruit trade has been developed in this southern section of the State. The thousands of acres of trees and vines which will come into bearing this year will add largely to this already immense shipping trade.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CITY.

The manufacturing establishments of the city in operation at the present time are as follows: Artificial stone, 1; electroplating works, 2; brick manufacturers, 4; brooms, 3; breweries, 4; carriage and wagon shops, 12; cigar factories, 10; coffee and spice mills, 3; candy makers, 5; cigar factories, 6; cabinet makers, 3; cooper shops, 2; cracker factory, 1; flour and feed mills, 4; foundries and iron dry kilns, 2; fruit preserving establishments, 1; furniture manufacturers, 5; gas works, 1; harness and saddlery, 5; ice companies, 2; iron foundries, 4; marble and granite works, 3; planing mills, 5; electrical works, 1; paste factory, 1; photographic dry plates, 1; rubber stamp manufactories, 3; pottery, 1; salt works, 1; shirt factory, 1; soda and champagne, 1; soda works, 3; tannery, 1; trunk manufactories, 2; tent makers, 2; vinegar works, 1; woolen mills, 1. well and water pipe manufacturers, 4; wind mill factories, 3; wine makers and distillers, 12

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF LOS ANGELES.

The wholesale trade of this city has made rapid strides within the past three years. Merchants have found business not quite as active during the six months of the present year as the corresponding period last year, but look for an improvement this autumn. The trade of Los Angeles extends over all Southern California and the adjacent Territories. Undoubtedly in some branches of trade business is overdone. There is great need of more manufactories, and there is an excellent opportunity to supply the home market with many articles now imported. Among the important business enterprises of the past six months are a local insurance company and a new savings bank. A building for a new public market is also being constructed.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT CLIMATE.

The climate of Southern California has been so frequently described that in an article relating to the business interests and improvements of the city it seems hardly necessary to enlarge upon the subject. In brief, the matter may be summed up by the statement that this climate is the most comfortable to live in on the continent, both during the summer and winter. The mean temperature is about 60 degrees. The impression that it is intensely hot here in summer is false. The cool trade winds fresh from the Pacific ocean make our summers almost as pleasant as our winters. In the winter season, when the city is crowded with tourists, there are rarely many rainy or unpleasant days. It may truthfully be said that during the average year 340 days out of the 365 have an almost perfect climate.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Los Angeles has a well conducted library with 3700 volumes and many periodicals.

The Supreme Court of California meets here semi-annually, remaining in session each term about one week.

There is a United States Land Office here, and the office of the Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for the First District of California, embracing the counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diago is located in this city.

The suburbs of Los Angeles—Pasadena, Vernon, Highland Park, Cahuenga, Florence, Compton and Glendale are all growing and thriving settlements.

The population of the city is estimated at over 30,000. The school census of the city taken in May shows 5544 white children between the ages of 5 and 17, 33 negro children same age, 2 Indian children, and 5 native Chinese. Number of white children under 5 years of age, 2550; negro children, 19; Chinese, 4; total, 2573. Total number of children, 7461, an increase over last year of 696.

The labor market is well supplied, and it is not advisable for a man without capital to come here seeking work, unless a situation is secured ahead.

For a man with a few thousand dollars there are more opportunities for safe and profitable investments in real estate in Los Angeles and the other cities and towns of Southern California than anywhere else in the country.

THE "BUGGY" PLAZA.

The Street Superintendent's Force Clearing Out the Pests.

Saturday, June 27.]

A good number of people visited the Plaza yesterday to get a look at the bug-infested trees which workmen were engaged in chopping down, denuding of leaves and scrubbing. The acacias seemed to be the worst affected. The tops of some of these trees that were cut off were literally alive with the cottony cushions. The insects were also to be found on the oranges and rubber trees, the laurestinuns, and, in fact, on all of the trees and shrubs except the eucalyptus and cypress. The grass was found to be swarming with the creatures, in both the crawling and incubating stage. One of the workmen laid his irrigating hose on the grass for a few moments, and when he picked it up there were a thousand insects that had pre-empted claims upon it. Another man laid his saw down and had to secure ejectments on a couple of score when he wanted to use it again. While the creatures are so thick and active, it gives one an itching to be about the place. He cannot tell how seriously he may be invested by cushions, and he don't pine for that kind of a soft thing. The workmen who are treating the trees say that they make a complete change of clothing every day, leaving the garments of the day's wear out of doors over night.

The work of the plaza is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Streets, as the Bug Commissioners have not limbered up for active service yet. It is said the Guardians are waiting for their commissions from the State Inspector before they feel authorized to go ahead.

The method of treatment at the Plaza is only about half thorough enough. The tops of the infested trees are cut off, and coal oil being poured over the leaves and twigs, they are burned. The stocks are then brushed down with water, and a shovel and hemp brush had to wound about the trunk a couple of feet from the ground and daubed with tar, to prevent the insects from climbing the tree again. Thus far the process is very good, but it will be necessary to wash the trunk with some insecticide, such as whale oil soap and coal oil emulsion, if the scale are to be kept off. It is impossible to clear the trunk with an ordinary scrubbing. A few of the vermin will be hidden away in some crevice, and will propagate and multiply again. It will be necessary, also, to completely saturate the grass with a strong solution of soap and coal oil, or to destroy it altogether, in order to exterminate the bugs lodged there. In fact the grass plot seems to be the knottiest problem of all.

Mr. Garey, one of the Guardians and Inspectors, who was present as a looker-on yesterday, gave it as his opinion that there are orange trees which appeared in the TIMES, but, as it is of considerable interest in a paper of this kind, it is republished. It is taken from the commercial department of the San Francisco Bulletin. The figures are as follows:

"They are the hardest cases in the world," said Judge Brunson, after court had adjourned. "I would rather sentence a man to States Prison for ten years than to award the custody of a child. I dread the responsibility as I dread fire."

A New Manufacturing Establishment.

W. S. Fonand, of Burlington, Iowa, writes the TIMES that the coming fall he will start a manufactory in this city of Venetian blinds. He is getting his machinery made as fast as possible, and will have quite an extensive establishment.

"PEOPLE I HAVE KNOWN."

Col. J. Drew Gay's Extremely Interesting Lecture.

AN EVENING AMONG GREAT PEOPLE.

Queen Victoria—The Prince of Wales—Victor Emanuel—Famous Newspaper Correspondents—Striking Figures in Royalty and Journalism.

From the SUNDAY TIMES.]

The lecture by Colonel J. Drew Gay at Opera Hall, last night, under the auspices of the St. George's Society of Southern California, was a genuine treat. Colonel Gay is a cousin of the Marquis of Salisbury, England's present Premier; and as war and general correspondent of leading English journals has traveled extensively through the world. He is now located in this county, and plans to become a citizen. From his mill near Lancaster he is sending to London pulp made from the yucca palm, on which the London Telegraph is printed.

A pleasing musical entertainment preceded and followed the lecture. Messrs. Robt. E. Paulsen, L. F. Gottschalk, T. B. Fanning, M. S. Snook and James Booth participating.

Mayor Spence introduced Colonel Gay.

Col Gay, acknowledging the introduction, detailed an occasion when his experience as a speaker had been anything but agreeable. Some years ago he was in Liverpool just before an election, in which a friend was a candidate. The friend remarked, previous to a meeting at which the Colonel was to speak, that the Irish were his chief opponents, and he wished he could choke them off. "I made a note of that, and when it came to me to speak I said I thought the Irish ought to be thankful that they had a chance to vote. I had inflammation of the eyes then, and was wearing blue goggles. There was a waving of hands at my remark. Then I said that the Irish oughtn't to have a vote. The audience seemed to advance towards me, and suddenly a fist came up against my nose and I had the sensation of tumbling through a window. [Laughter.] My friend afterwards informed me that the gathering was made up of his Irish supporters." [Laughter.]

The speaker then recounted a pleasant anecdote of his uncle, a clergyman, very dependent on his notes, but not always able to decipher them. Once, while preaching, he disarranged the notes and could not recover the connection. The audience were wondering how he would get out of it. But he was equal to the emergency. Leaning over the pulpit he said: "And now, my brethren, what can I add to these grave truths?" and dismissed the congregation!

"In roaming about the world for 16 or 18 years, and during that time traversing most of its surface, I have met a great many people. Some I have liked; some, strange to relate, I have not liked; and some, stranger still, have not liked me. Yet most of them have been good in their way—good for something or good for nothing. [Laughter.]

The two people who took the deepest and tenderest interest in me were the last two notable common hangmen of England, Marwood and Calcraft. I well remember one cold February morning being asked by the English House Office to give an official opinion on the relative merits of the "long drop" and the "short drop." The gentleman who had furnished the illustration had departed peacefully to a better world, and I was preparing to move away from the scene of his translation, when Marwood, then in the heyday of his fame, besought a few moments' conversation. "Ow did I dew it, sir?" he asked. "Splendidly," I replied. "Ah, sir," was his rejoiner, "I do no like to hoperate on a gentleman. Will you 'ave the hoor my card?" I took it, feeling that if we wanted a hanging in the family, it would be nice to know the address of the most trustworthy artist in rope. Four thousand Marwoods passed away. Like his predecessor, Calcraft, he imbibed not wisely, but too well." A very laughable story, told by Calcraft to the speaker, was repeated, detailing how a young man who came to propone for Miss Calcraft's hand was scared away, never to return, upon learning that she was the daughter of England's hangman. The scope of the lecture was intended to include many people, royal people, religious people, clever people, warlike people, political people and people coming under the special head of "Snobs," the lecturer had encountered; but for want of time he touched only the first two classes.

Dr. Hosmer, now of the New York Herald, was first named, and mention made of his ability to weep to order anything from a tear to a city water works. Colonel Gay met him in Geneva at the time of the Alabama controversy, when Hosmer was correspondent of the New York Herald. The morning after the award had been made the correspondents tried to learn it, it being kept secret. Hosmer and his companions had finally decided to bribe and scrubbed before the renovators quit the plaza.

It is particularly unfortunate that these insect pests should have obtained such a lodgment in the plaza, as it is the most effectual distributing point in the city. Almost every day during the past year has had its quota of idlers loitering about the grass or sitting on the benches. These men have gone forth to the orchards and vineyards, the farms and gardens about town, carrying in their clothes the insidious insects.

A CHILD IN DISPUTE.

How Mr. and Mrs. McCoy Nearly Made a Scene.

Saturday, June 27.]

In response to a summons issued on a writ of habeas corpus, Mrs. Nellie McCoy walked into Judge Brunson's court room yesterday, leading by the hand a little girl about three years old. As she went behind the railing to take a seat proffered her, a thin visaged man with an angry red scar over his right eye stepped towards the child, but the woman warded him off. "Let me shake hands with the baby, won't you, Nellie?" the man pleaded, but the woman steeled her face against him and swept along to the seat. Again the man essayed to reach his child, but the quondam wife looked daggers and gathered the little girl into her lap.

McCoy—for that was his name—was either considerably under the

Farm and Range.

A Good Fodder.

To the Editor of the Times—Sir: Of the merits of Amber sugar-cane as a fodder adapted to this country I have hitherto written. But there are more people who look to agricultural publications now than there were a few years ago, and some who read about my Amber cane before have perhaps forgotten it. The subject is a good one to keep before the farmers, and especially the fruit-growers on the mesas and sandy uplands, where feed for stock is a serious question.

Amber sugar-cane is well adapted to light soils, and it will grow with a minimum supply of water. One irrigation brings it through the summer successfully. In an extraordinarily wet year like that of 1883-4 it does with no irrigation at all. The seed should be planted in drills, and put in sparingly. If the cane comes up too thickly—and it is apt to do so in spite of every care—it must be thinned out. Early in the spring—as soon as the ground is sufficiently warm to germinate seeds—is the time to plant. The cane grows rather slowly at first, but when the roots get well bedded, the progress is rapid. One irrigation in June or July and thorough cultivation through the season is what the cane requires. The stalk grows to the height of four to six feet, and then tassels out, forming seeds at the top. It is then sufficiently matured to be cut for fodder, but it may be left for two or three months without detriment. It does not "fire up," like corn, and become dry and worthless immediately after maturing. This is one of the strongest points in favor of amber cane. It is a reliable green fodder a large share of the year, and may be cut as required.

Another strong point consists in the fact that the amber cane is perennial. There is a lot of it growing upon my place, which was planted a year ago last March. I have cut from it four crops, and the fifth is now growing. When a stalk is cut off, it stools out, sending up three to five shoots. With repeated cuttings the multiplication is in geometrical ratio. Some of my original plant, first represented by a single stalk, now shows a clump of fifty to seventy-five. The canes being thus multiplied are inversely smaller, but the aggregate yield is greatly enhanced with the age of the plant.

I have grown the cane in the open spaces between trees, and have found no detriment to the orchard thereby. My experience with it extends over three years, and I would hardly know how to dispense with it now. It supplies from one-half to two-thirds of my feed. The cow and the horse eat it greedily and keep in the best condition with very little grain. If one will peel a stalk and chew the pith he can readily discover why the animals find it so palatable. It is almost as sweet as sugar.

This cane is grown extensively in Minnesota and other Western States for sugar and syrup. I have seen an excellent article of brown sugar which was made from it. Some day it may be grown here for manufacturing purposes, and I see no reason why it should not form the basis of a leading industry.

Three years ago I sent to Marblehead, Massachusetts, and obtained seed of this cane. Whether that was its first introduction in the county I cannot say, but at most it was but little known, and was not appreciated at all as a dry-land fodder. I have since had the satisfaction of seeing my neighbors all adopt it, and its culture is extending everywhere in the county. The seed is now to be had at the seed stores at Los Angeles, and the dealers tell me that they sell great quantities of it.

It is what I declare it—a good fodder. I have tried it thoroughly, and I believe in it. Yours, **

HORTICULTURE.

What Weights Should California Raisins be Packed?

To the Editor of the Times—Sir: This question has been often put to us, and from so many different sources, that we think it can best be answered through the medium of the press. Now also is the season of the year to take the matter into full and proper consideration. The answer that we should give is based upon experience in handling a very large portion of the California fruit, and a still larger ratio of that of Europe and Asia.

We unhesitatingly suggest that California raisins be packed, for whole boxes, at 22 pounds net, and this, we believe, is based on facts both practical and comprehensive. The Spanish raisins are packed 22 pounds, and they being yet the much larger crop in the world (Malagas amounting to say 2,000,000 boxes, as against 300,000 for California,) here, and for a long time will, establish the fact that 22 pounds is the standard weight of the world. To this all raisin buyers have hitherto been thoroughly accustomed, and look upon it as the proper size of a box of raisins, and it is very natural size. Further, this weight is precisely ten kilogrammes, and, being an expression of the decimal system, which is used by a large majority of the trading nations of the world, is not likely to be departed from, but rather, in all probability, extended to all of them. Therefore, there is no hope of changing the standard of weight, and no good reason why it should be changed. This fact is important also in selling the California raisins. The buyer, in figuring off the difference in price of two pounds, will usually figure more than the proper difference. For example: If the raisins are worth 11 cents per pound, equal to 22 cents for the two pounds difference in the two kinds of raisins, the buyer will insist, usually, in making the difference 25 cents. The tendency being in figuring, to get off a round difference, which the seller usually has to agree to, and thus the California producer always suffers. If the California raisins, therefore, were packed the same weight as the Spanish, no question could then be raised on the weight, and the simple discussion in the selling would be the relative question; thus the matter would be simplified and the goods be more fairly marketed. We think, therefore, that it will be altogether best for the California producers to pack their raisins 22 pounds to the box, and a convention of all the packers should be held now to finally decide the matter.

We would, however, say that unless unanimous and concerted action could be brought about on this, on the part of the California producers, as the public are now become somewhat used to the California weights, it might be better to leave it as it is. It will not do for a few packers in California to pack 22 pounds, as this would not do the heavier packers any good, and would simply introduce an additional confusion on the goods.

We had a case in illustration lately, where a lot of California 22-pound raisins had to be sold as such, without much of any credit being given for the extra weight—the case was so isolated. The goods had to be sold as California raisins, and the two additional pounds did not have any influence in enabling us to obtain a much better price.

As to the various methods of colors, styles, fractions, pressure in package, etc., we will defer to parties more directly interested, as answers to such questions will depend partly upon the raisins grown in different localities and otherwise, for which no general rules can be laid down.

GEO. AND JOHN H. LESLIE,
Dried fruit and raisin brokers, 30 and 32 River street, Chicago, Ill.

Horticultural Notes.

Orange and Santa Ana are still shipping oranges to the East.

The advance guard of grapes have come into market. They are of the white Nice variety, and not yet ripe.

A Chicago fruit dealer, who was able to keep California pears in good shape up to May 1, sold them at $3 per dozen.

The Jacksonville (Or.) Times says that Oregon's large prune ranches promise to pay well, now that the railroads have fixed the freight rate to Chicago at $1.50 per 100 pounds.

The San Gabriel valley, including Pasadena, is credited with shipments of 316,000 boxes of oranges during the season just closed. The crop of the Santa Ana valley was about 50,000 boxes.

The Mammoth fruit dryer for the Tustin company was started last week upon the apricot crop. The machine will dry eight tons of grapes at a time, and six tons of other fruit can be dried at one time. The company have the privilege, if it so desires, of increasing the capacity of the dryer to 25 tons at a single charge. Mr. Hatch, manager of the Mammoth company, came down and superintended the putting in order of the dryer.

In reference to this new variety of the apricot, the Saisun Republican remarks: Thissell's seedling is coming in and is being shipped to the city under the name of Royal. Probably not a Royal apricot has been sent to San Francisco this season. What is called Thissell Seedling is a cross between the Pringle and the Royal. It is a clingstone of a bright yellow or red color, and rather smaller than the Royal apricot. It is called the Royal in the city until they get plenty and then they go by their true name. The Seedling was first known some years ago on the place then owned by Parker Adams and Hosea Torres, now owned by the Brink Brothers. Buds were taken from the tree until there are quite a number of trees in Pleasant Valley. This apricot is subject to a disease that I have seen on no other apricot. Small red spots appear on the outside of the fruit, and a kind of dry core runs to the pit. When the fruit is badly affected it turns black inside.

Pomological Society.

Don't forget the meeting of the Pomological Society at Orange on the 11th of July. Those expecting to attend should notify Mr. Hamilton, the President of the organization, or Fred L. Alles, of the Rural Californian.

Garden and Lawn.

When the fruit is off, remove the mulch from strawberries, and fork in old manure. Cut off runners, unless new plants are needed.

Cut away old raspberry canes as soon as the fruit is off; tie up shoots for next year, and hoe out all others.

In hot weather grass will grow less rapidly, and the lawn should be mown less frequently. Leave the clippings to serve as a mulch.

Cut away flower clusters as soon as they begin to fade, unless seeds are wanted, and then leave only as many as may be needed.

Provide gladioluses, lilies, and all other plants that need them, with stakes, which should be inconspicuous.

The beauty of all ornamental bedding and ribbon planting depends upon having the lines between the plants of different colors distinctly marked; to secure this, cut away all branches that run across from one sort into another.

QUERIES.

And Answers to Our Correspondents.

[Under this heading we purpose giving place to the questions on agricultural and horticultural topics which come to us from time to time. We shall endeavor to answer all inquiries fully and candidly, eliciting the information from practical sources. In this manner we hope to discuss topics of current interest to the farmer and fruit grower and to bring out much valuable information. Let every reader who has a knotty question to propound send it in, and if it comes within the scope of these columns and is practical, we will endeavor to have it answered.]

GARGIT.

E. T.: My cow gives stringy and lumpy milk at times. I think the trouble is called gargit. What can be done for it?

Obtain from the drug store some "gargit" root, which is another name for poke root (*asclepias tuberosa*). Steep a handful of this in hot water and give the cow a gill of the solution with each feed for three or four days. Apply hot lard to the udder, manipulating and rubbing in thoroughly each time.

SO-CALLED "LAMPERS."

E. W., Downey: The trouble is technically called lampass, not "lampers." It consists of inflammation of the bars of the mouth, and is produced by an inflammatory condition of the system. It is usually treated by giving cooling medicines, as a dose of one pound of salts and by lancing the bars in a few places. Disorder of the stomach will produce this disease; hence careful feeding is advisable, as it is under all circumstances.

CARP POND.

J. L. W., Cerritos: A carp pond must have a muddy bottom, and be supplied with aquatic plants, as water lilies, sedges, water cresses, etc., upon which the fish feed. Carp are vegetable feeders, and cannot live in a pond, unless it is either naturally supplied with such food, or is planted. A spring running into the pond would be an advantage. A half acre of water, six to eight feet deep in the center, if well supplied with suitable food plants, would sustain many thousands of fish, but as carp increase very fast, the stock would have to be reduced often after the pond was once stocked. Carp should be fed with table scraps or grain, if you want the flesh to be first-class. Too much burrowing in the mud for a subsistence gives them a strong, disagreeable taste. The fish are also better eating if caught when half grown—say about ten to twelve inches long.

A SICK CALF.

S. E. Valentine: The discharge of "green stuff" from an animal's nose indicates disorder of the digestion. It is an act of vomiting, which is rare with cattle, and when the matter is thin, it escapes from the nostrils as well as from the mouth. Abstinence from food for a day or two, with a dose of two ounces of raw linseed oil, usually rids the stomach of the irritating matter through the bowels, and soothes the stomach. One or two light feeds of well boiled oatmeal gruel with a little salt and ginger, will help to restore the calf. But moderate feeding is indispensable until the stomach becomes stronger. Calves should always be given a small allowance of fine bran, or ground oats and corn, to keep the digestive organs in good condition.

MILDEW ON GRAPEVINES.

D. R., Tustin: Mildew is a minute form of vegetation that lives upon the grapevine. The only remedy thus far found, is sulphur, which should be freely applied on the first appearance of the whitish or grayish spots upon the leaves. Bellows for applying sulphur are sold at the implement and seed stores, and it is hardly possible to apply it properly without one of these. The application should be made on a still day, and the bellows to be operated in such a manner as to fill the air with a fine dust, which will settle upon the vine. The application should be repeated in four or five days after the first. The French journals have recently had much to say about "Polysulfure Grison" as a remedy for mildew. This preparation, which is also called "Liquid Grison," and "Eau Grison," is really a solution of sulphide of calcium, and has been in use for some time in this country for mildew upon roses and other green-house plants. The liquid is prepared by boiling three pounds each of flowers of sulphur and of lime in six gallons of water until reduced to two gallons. When settled, pour off the clear liquid and bottle it for use. In application, one part of this clear solution is mixed with one hundred parts of water, and applied to the vines with a syringe or garden sprayer—whichever will distribute it more economically.

LIVE STOCK.

Some Pertinent Points About Horses.

A writer in the New York Tribune says: "There is no other work on the farm which I find so much difficulty in delegating to others as the feeding of the horses." The average work hand will overfeed with grain as well as with hay, but the cleaning of the horses and of the stable, watering and the many little things looking to the health and good condition of the horses, are neglected with impunity. Unless the owner is convinced that his hand understands the management of horses better than he does himself, he should attend to the feeding of the horses personally, and see that the horses and stable are kept perfectly clean.

The training of the colt should commence with kind handling from the very first. Never play with him, because this teaches him tricks that later on may become vices; and never be rough or abusive, for this makes him timid while young, and dangerous after he becomes old enough to be combative.

The advice about beware of fat stallions is good. Beware of them for many reasons. They are not sure foal-getters, but the reverse. They do not—they cannot—get vigorous, healthy offspring. They do beget puny, unhealthy stock.

The first few weeks are of vital importance in the development of the colt. So are a few months' careful attention. Nothing pays better. Nothing is more foolhardy than to neglect puny stock of any kind.

A Georgia farmer has just finished plowing his ground for the thirty-third year with the same mule. The longevity of the mule is one great point in its favor.

Dairying Dots.

A little feed will often save a good deal of trouble in milking a restless cow.

A good cow should always have her excellent qualities perpetuated in the dairy herd by rearing her heifer calves.

A good thermometer and a knowledge of its use, will generally overcome the difficulty of the butter refusing to come.

The churn should never be filled more than half full, and then if the temperature is just right, it will churn most easily.

A well-known dairy writer some years ago remarked: "A putrid carcass polluting the air of a pasture spoils not only the milk of the cows running there, but also the contents of all with which it comes in contact." Yet it is not putrid carcasses in the field (horrible enough) that vitiate milk and its products exclusively. It is due to offensive odor of the stable-yard and places where milk is kept. Milk and cream easily take up odors coming in contact with them, and the sooner dairymen and dairywomen generally recognize this fact the sooner will the average standard of milk products be raised. A noted dairywoman once told the writer that she thought the roses near her dairy window gave her pure butter is delicate aroma. The roses certainly did not hurt her butter, but her scrupulous cleanliness and that of the surroundings, and of every act of manipulation formed the key note to success in the production of fine butter.

POULTRY.

Hens, Ducks and Eggs Collectively Considered.

The laying or egg-producing features are important in connection with the selection of the most profitable kinds of poultry. The Leghorns, all colors, are by far the best layers and head the list, having to the credit of each hen 200 eggs per year. The Dominique is also credited with 200, and next on the list we find the Hamburgs which, with ordinary care, will yield 180. The favorite Plymouth Rock hold the next place, furnishing 175. The Black Cochins, Houdans, Black Spanish and Polish birds are neck and neck in the race, each being credited with 170. The common barn yard fowls, so many of which are thrown on their own resources at a tender age and left there, can be relied upon for 160, while the fine, fat Brahmas, and White Cochins are the largest and heaviest birds and furnish the largest eggs.

An experiment was lately made in France for the purpose of finding the relative value of hens and ducks as egg-producers. Three of each sort were selected for testing the result by observation as to their relative fertility. Between the first day of January and the end of August, the three hens laid 257 and the ducks 402 eggs. Moreover, in the autumn months of the previous year the ducks had yielded 215 eggs, while the hens had completely ceased laying. Altogether, therefore, the ducks had produced 617 eggs within the twelve months, as against 257 obtained from the hens.

The Houdans are profitable chickens to keep, as they are continual layers, are easily fattened, and the flesh is fine and good. They are very hardy and usually escape the cholera.

Eggs at 12 cents per dozen give the same food value as lean beef or mutton at 10 cents per pound. Eggs, therefore, are economical food, and they are excellent for the farmer's family.

It is a good plan to kerosene the boxes in which hens are to sit before putting in the hay or straw. Then sift flour of sulphur over the hay.

The Newspaper Always.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

"What style of bustles do ladies like best?"

"To tell you the truth, sir, the home-made article gives more satisfaction than any other. I mean the newspaper bustle, which can be made in a few moments and does not cost a cent. A great many ladies will wear no other kind, because when the papers are properly wrapped around a piece of balling twine it will retain its shape, no matter how severely it is crushed, whereas a close seat in a street car is death to a wire bustle, and that is the reason why ladies, when they ride in the cars, spread their dresses over the seat and usurp as much room as they can."

The Lowell Citizen remarks that the "world now makes use of 68,000 miles of submarine cables, mostly for the purpose of advertising traveling actresses and announcing the deaths of people nobody ever heard of."

House and Home.

Susan Sunshine's House and Home Papers.

It is an easy matter to teach children to observe the proprieties of life—and the little conventionalities and rules of etiquette they may become so familiar with that their observance will come as a matter of course. I do not like to see prim "old children," who are constantly worried lest they shall be guilty of some breach of foolish conventionality, but I like wide awake, stirring boys and girls who have been so well taught that they behave well without thinking about it. The formality of a state dinner is wearisome, but a home dinner without regard to any of the formalities of good breeding is every way a more desirable thing to escape from. There are many families where no ceremony is observed at table, unless there is company. Children can come as they please; and when their hunger is satisfied may leave without even so much as, "please excuse me." This should not be permitted. "Order is heaven's first law," and it should be the law of home. It adds to its beauty and sanctity. Let the children be taught to answer promptly the call to the table. Let the meal be made attractive by pleasant chat. Let the breakfast and dinner hours be made charming through wit and repartee as well as by ordinary conversation. I have seen children who never wanted to be absent from home at meal-time—not that the bill of fare was any more tempting than they found elsewhere, but because "we always have such a good time at the table." How those children loved home, and how well behaved they were, too. I have noticed that in families where a certain degree of formality was preserved at the table, and children were well-mannered and orderly, paying due attention to the general rules of good breeding, you could depend upon them to be well-behaved wherever you might find them. The boy who will stay out of doors to finish a game of ball after he has heard the dinner-bell ring will not generally be prompt about anything. His immediate pleasure is apt to be his rule of action rather than the law of duty. It is in these little things of home life that our children form habits that are desirable or otherwise, and that will be pretty apt to cling to them through life. We should teach them, therefore, to be prompt and orderly in the minor as well as the greater things of everyday experience. It is so much easier to learn, than it is to unlearn. Our young children are not naturally barbarians. If we find them so, it is because we have made them such through lack of simple training or by careless example.

***

Rubber jewelry that has faded can be restored to black by rubbing with a paste made of rotten-stone and sweet oil.

Here is something that those who are tending toward the "sere and yellow leaf" may perhaps like to know, though its efficacy I cannot vouch for: "By removing entirely the crust of the cork-like crackers known as "egg biscuit," pulverizing the crumb to a powder and beaten to a cream with milk or barley water, a cosmetic will be obtained that by applying at bed time a faded and dry complexion will be beautified."

It is particularly desirable to keep pure and sweet the atmosphere of the sick room. The following compound has been presented to the Berlin Medical Society for that purpose: "Oils of rosemary, lavender, and thyme, in the proportion of ten, two and a half, and two and a half parts, respectively, are mixed with water and nitric acid in proportion of thirty to one and a half. The bottle should be shaker before using, and a sponge saturated in the compound and left to diffuse by evaporation. This compound is said to possess extraordinary properties in controlling odors and effluvia."

***

If a child is so unfortunate as to chop off one of his fingers with an axe, it does not follow that he is to remain mutilated for life. Dr. Fave, of Finisterre, was called to one whose first finger was hanging by a small piece of skin. Not being willing to do surgical work at night, he put the finger in place and braced it with a couple of corset bones. Next day the finger was doing so well that he did not disturb it. In four days there was evidence of union; in ten days the child could move the finger, and in a month he was completely cured. No stitches were used. Dr. Fave thinks that there is too much hasty surgery, and the editor of the Journal de Medicine, in agreement with him, says that with modern surgical dressings, fingers may often be saved, even when completely severed.

***

Orange Pudding: Peel eight oranges, cut them in thin slices, lay them in a baking dish and strew them with one and a half cups of powdered sugar. Place a pint of milk in a saucepan on the stove, and when hot add a tablespoonful of cornstarch mixed smooth with a little cold milk and the yolks of three eggs. Stir constantly, and when thick pour over the oranges. Beat the whites of the three eggs to a stiff froth, sweeten and pour over the custard. Brown in a quick oven. Serve cold.

Waffles: Waffles are an old-time supper dish. To a quart of flour stir a quart of sweet milk and a half a cupful of melted butter, with a teaspoon even full of salt and one of sugar. Add half a cup of yeast, and when the waffles are very light, two eggs. Beat well, and let the mixture stand twenty minutes, when it is ready to bake.

French pancakes are made in the same way, but baked on a thin spider in round cakes, like griddle-cakes. Sprinkle powdered sugar over each cake as you bake, squeeze lemon juice over it and roll up and serve at once. SUSAN SUNSHINE.

Anecdote of Grant and Stanton.

Boston Traveller.]

Grant had no fear of responsibility, no fear of Secretary Stanton. In September, 1864, while at Harper's Ferry, returning from a visit to Sheridan, he learned that Wade Hampton had slipped in in rear of the left flank of the Army of the Potomac, and carried off our entire beef herd, 2000 head. When Secretary Stanton heard of the loss of the cattle he wanted somebody's scalp and telegraphed: "Who is responsible for the loss of the cattle herd?" To which Grant replied: "I am." There was no "hair raised" that time.

Didn't Want the Ramma.

Yonkers Statesman.]

"You came in after me to-night," said Mrs. Fussenfeather to young Crimsonbeak, who was remarking his early arrival that evening at the musicale.

"Oh, no, I didn't, Mrs. Fussenfeather," replied the young man, blushing a handsome turkey red.

"But, Mr. Crimsonbeak, I saw you."

"Just, beg pardon, madam, it was your daughter I came after," answered the innocent boy, casting a side glance in the direction of Miss Fussenfeather's bangs.

The possibility of obtaining echoes from icebergs or vessels at sea, even at considerable distance, has been demonstrated by Prof. Bell, of telephone fame. He suggests that shots fired periodically from the bows of befogged vessels may reveal the presence of obstacles ahead in season to avert collision.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

1.—Charade.

When slowly fades the light away
Beshowing the close of day
Then comes my *first* to hold its sway
Until the morn.

When driving through the city street
In winter's cold or summer's heat,
Perchance that in the crowd you'll meet
My second then.

If at the party late you staid,
And ate rich cake, drank lemonade,
Then in your dreams I much afraid
The whole you'll see.

UNCLE WILL.

2.—Poetical Blanks.

(Fill the blanks with words which, taken in order, form a poetical quotation.)

1. He was confined —— prison when we last heard from him.
2. He was —— through the waves when they rescued him.
3. She loitered —— her friends in the garden.
4. —— visit the high as well as the low.
5. Yonder —— a man both noble and brave.
6. Did he eat —— fruit you gave him?
7. His —— was thoroughly founded.
8. His standing is —— the highest.
9. —— and truth go hand in hand.

E. L.

3.—Hollow Square.

* * * * *
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* * * * *
* * * * *

1. A sheet of paper folded once.
2. Open.
3. A woman mentioned in the Old Testament.
4. Angry.
5. Opposite.

LUCY AIKEN.

4.—Enigma.

Composed of 22 letters.

My 9, 10, 7, 8, 14, 1, 21 is a boy's nickname.
My 12, 15, 22 is an insect.
My 4, 2, 22 is a month.
My 16, 19, 5, 6 is a mineral.
My 13, 14, 18, 3 is a white transparent substance.
My 20, 13, 6 is a vehicle.
My 6, 11, 17, 21 is a part of the face.
The whole is a quotation from Cowper. GEORGE.

5.—Anagrams.

(Names of noted men.)

1. Jog on, Hugh B.
2. Chew a dry hen, Berre.
3. I saw Gen. Ethrong go.
4. He's a speaker.

ETHYL.

6.—Bible Questions.

1. How did Absalom meet his death?
2. To what little boy did the Lord speak in the night?
3. Whose son was Isaiah?

7.—Cross-Word Enigma.

In shine, but not in sun;
In powder, nor in gun;
In run, but not in fly;
In moan, but not in cry;
In due, but not in pay;
In road, but not in way;
In wry, but not in fail;
In bucket, not in pail;
In sheep but not in fleece;
Whole, a man of ancient Greece.

EVA H.

8.—Conundrum.

What is the difference between a custard and a last year's crow's nest?

EYE EM ES.

Answers to Puzzles of Last Week.

1.—Animate. (Ann, I, mate.)
2.—1, Joseph. 2, Estychus. 3, Ruth. 4, Eunice. 5, Miriam. 6, Isaac. 7, Anna. 8, Herod. Initials—JERMIAH.
3.—The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His handiwork.
4.—
P A S T E
A S T E R
S T E R N
T E R S E
E R N E S
5.—Lace, lac.
6.—1, hand, and. 2, Nearly, early. 3, Oranges, ranges. 4, Scamp, camp. 5, Pounce, ounce.

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Southern Pacific Company.

Time Schedule.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1883.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at

Los Angeles

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE FOR	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE FROM
8:00 p.m.	Colton	12:30p.m.
10:30 p.m.	Colton	10:15 a.m.
12:40 p.m.	Deming and El Paso	10:15 a.m.
2:00 p.m.	Deming and Express	10:30p.m.
9:15 p.m.	Mail	7:00 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	El Paso and East	12:00p.m.
11:00 p.m.	San Francisco Express	1:00p.m.
4:30 p.m.	Oakland Express	4:10p.m.
8:00 p.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	8:30p.m.
2:30 p.m.	Santa Monica	11:30a.m.
10:30 p.m.	Santa Monica	8:00p.m.
10:30 p.m.	Santa Monica	10:00p.m.
10:40 p.m.	Wilmington	2:30p.m.
4:00 p.m.	Wilmington	9:40 a.m.
10:00 a.m.	San Pedro	6:30 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	San Pedro	9:00 a.m.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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Ozœna is by professional or technical name given to an advanced form of catarrh in which ulceration has extended through the bone lining of the nose to the cartilages of the nostrils. Any case of catarrh may end in ozœna, but it most frequently occurs in those who are naturally scrofulous. The disease takes place from the nostrils or through the throat, and is generally of a yellowish or greenish color, frequently tinged with blood, and almost always attended by an offensive smell. In the language of Dr. Wm. A. Paliadelphia, "the disease is one of the most obdurate and disagreeable which the physician has to encounter. It not only causes the breath of the patient becomes so revolting as to isolate him from society, and render him an object of disgust to himself."

In some instances pieces of bone become so injured and disgusting, of having been with healthy ulcers, which secrete a blood matter, and are extremely difficult to heal.

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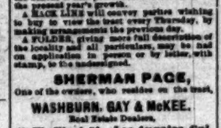

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